

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

"THE ISSUES OF 1896."

MUCH has been said lately regarding the disinclination of "Presidential possibilities" to assume definite positions on the political issues now before the country. It seems that Vice-Presidential possibilities are less timid, for Theodore Roosevelt and ex-Gov. William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, each of whom has been "mentioned" by admirers as a promising candidate for the second place on the national ticket, have freely expressed their opinions on "The Issues of 1896" in *The Century* of the current month. They tell us, each from his standpoint, what the issues are to be and what attitude should be taken toward them. They agree that the chief issues with which the national platforms will have to deal are the tariff, currency, and the country's foreign policy. Mr. Roosevelt finds that the prospects are exceedingly bright for the Republicans, and is at a loss to imagine what the Democrats can say for themselves. Mr. Russell thinks the perplexities are all on the Republican side, and that the Democrats have everything in their favor.

Mr. Roosevelt begins as follows:

"The next Presidential campaign will be remarkable, if for no other reason than because in it the Democratic Party will have to ask retention in power upon the ground that, if so retained, it will undo most of what it has done during the years that it had free governmental control. A party always bases much of its claim to public support upon the shortcomings of the opposite party; but the Republicans may safely leave the tale of their foes' shortcomings to be told by their foes themselves. Next year it seems as if the Democracy would achieve the distinction of running, at one and the same time, both on the issue that it will hereafter keep the promises which hitherto it has failed to keep, and also on the issue that it is perfectly safe to trust it, because it never has kept its promises, and does not intend to, and therefore need not be taken at its word by any man who fears a convulsion in our financial or economic policy.

"This last must certainly be the attitude it will take on one of the great questions before the country—the tariff. . . .

"All of their leaders who are entitled to receive respectful at-

tention denounce the Wilson-Gorman bill, and promise to supplant it by another. They can not take any other position. They are traitors to their own principles unless they denounce as treachery to these principles the work of their own hands. All they can promise is further agitation, further change and unrest, with all the attendant misfortunes of such change and unrest to the business community and to the world of workingmen. The Republicans, on the other hand, stand for a policy of commercial rest. They wish to continue the protective policy. They have no desire to carry the principle to unreasonable extremes. All they intend to do, if they have the power, is to remodel the present law wherever it is absolutely necessary to do so in the interests of impartial justice, so that all sections and all industries shall be treated alike."

Mr. Roosevelt thinks, however, that the financial question bids fair to overtop the tariff in interest. Turning to it, he claims that friends of "sound money" must find his party more trustworthy than the Democratic Party. He writes:

"The Republicans have always been strongly against any form of 'cheap' currency, whether under the guise of fiat paper or short-weight silver. All of the Presidential candidates on the Republican side are and have been against it—Reed, Morton, McKinley, Harrison, Allison. The free-silver Republicans are important only because they are concentrated in a number of the Rocky Mountain States. These States are sparsely populated. They count for little in a party convention or in a national election, but they count for a great deal in the Senate; and it is this disproportionate representation in the Senate that has given the free-silver people any weight at all in the Republican Party. With the Democratic Party affairs are widely different. In most of the great Democratic States there is a very strong and real sentiment in favor of free silver. In some of these States the free-silver men are in the majority, and have complete control of the party machinery. In other States they form merely a large minority."

The Republican convention, Mr. Roosevelt says, will probably declare a desire for international bimetalism, but there is, he holds, no objection to that.

With respect to our foreign policy, Mr. Roosevelt looks forward to an aggressive attitude on the part of the Republicans. While he is against buncombe, spread-eagleism, and bluster, he criticizes the policy of the present Administration as cowardly and humiliating. He says on this point:

"We should build a first-class fighting navy—a navy, not of mere swift commerce-destroyers, but of powerful battle-ships. We should annex Hawaii immediately. It was a crime against the United States, it was a crime against white civilization, not to annex it two years and a half ago. The delay did damage that is perhaps irreparable; for it meant that at the critical period of



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

the island's growth the influx of population consisted, not of white Americans, but of low-caste laborers drawn from the yellow races. We should build the isthmian canal, and it should be built either by the United States Government or under its protection. We should inform Great Britain, with equal firmness and courtesy, that the Monroe doctrine is very much alive, and that the United States can not tolerate the aggrandizement of a European power on American soil, especially when such aggrandizement takes the form of an attempt to seize the mouths of the Orinoco."

Ex-Governor Russell attaches less importance to the tariff issue than Mr. Roosevelt. The chief question, he thinks, is silver, and

he states the positions of the parties as follows:

"I confidently predict that in '96 the Democratic Party, in its national platform and candidate, will stand for sound money, and will oppose the free coinage of silver. Both principle and expediency suggest this course. It is in line with the traditions and past of the party; with its platforms and principles; with the whole record of its administration, for which it is responsible; with its own action in opposing and



EX-GOVERNOR RUSSELL.

repealing the Sherman law; and with its devoted loyalty to one who for eleven years has been the most conspicuous and valiant champion of honest money and sound finance. . . .

"In such position it will be at issue with the Republican Party. Not that that party will advocate the free coinage of silver; that would be standing for some principle, however erroneous, and the Republican Party to-day is a party of compromise and expediency. But, judged by its past, it will trim and evade, to satisfy an aggressive minority deemed necessary for its success. At the critical moment the Republican Party yields to financial heresy in its ranks, and the Democratic Party conquers it. Through such weakness have come the many compromise measures as to paper money, inflation, and silver, which have been a constant menace to the stability of our finances. It led to Republican criticism of Cleveland's first Administration for its unflinching stand for sound money; it was expressed in the Republican national platform of '88, which arraigned the Democratic Party for its hostility to silver, and in the speeches of leaders like Mr. McKinley, who in February, 1891, denounced his opponents for 'dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our greatest products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold; making 'money the master, everything else the servant; it accounts for the present ominous silence of Republican statesmen with Presidential aspirations, while the Democratic Administration and party are pursuing a vigorous and successful campaign of education. The old Republican malady of timidity and compromise has paralyzed Republican speech; its ambitious leaders remain silent, useless, with their weather eye open only for any little favoring breeze which may drift them onward. It is time for them to trim ship and set a course."

As to the tariff, Mr. Russell says that the Republicans are totally at sea, and that they can make no political capital out of the present situation, since business is everywhere improving and there is a general desire for rest and peace. He says:

"The convention is not at all likely, however, to do anything so specific or dangerous. It will content itself with criticism of free trade, the usual eulogy of protection and the home market, and the usual claim that the Republican Party alone represents American ideas, interests, and patriotism. This raises no very definite issue, except, perhaps, one of truth and good taste. At the same time the tendency of the Republican Party is for protec-

tion always, and plenty of it, whenever it has the power and courage to carry out its purpose. Already a movement is on foot to couple with Republican protection of manufactures bounties to shipping and to agricultural exports, so as to distribute more widely the taxes Republican policy exacts, and to bind other interests to public support, all at the expense of the whole people. The Democratic Party is at issue with this Republican policy. Discussion and education will go on, until with substantial agreement we get back to the sound principles and policy of the tariff of '57. The Democratic Party will advance slowly in this direction, by urging, not another general revision of the tariff, but specific measures such as for free coal and iron ore, and gradually reducing taxation as time again proves the benefit of such a policy."

The foreign policy of the Democracy, according to Mr. Russell, has been strictly in accord with American traditions and sentiments, and the Republican attacks upon it he regards as the "bluster of jingoism," which, he hopes, will fail to "persuade the people that it is wise, safe, or patriotic to plunge our country into the maelstrom of international strife and ambition, and to abandon a course where we have found peace with honor, and have grown to be the most powerful, prosperous, and happy of the nations of the world."

RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

WAR with England was thought quite probable only a week or two ago, yet now the question is seriously discussed whether it would not be wise for England and the United States to form a defensive alliance for the purpose of maintaining the Monroe doctrine and promoting the interests of Anglo-Saxon civilization in the far East and elsewhere. The suggestion originated in the British press, and was the result of the "war scare" consequent upon the report of a Russo-Chinese treaty which threatened serious losses to England. The American press is divided on the question, but the dominant feeling seems to be one of distrust and hostility to the "mother country." Little sympathy, however, is being manifested with the attitude of Senator Chandler, who has created a sensation by publishing in his own paper, the *Concord Monitor*, the following "predictions":

- "1. War between the United States and England is inevitable.
- "2. It will arise on account of British disregard of our direct interests.
- "3. It will also be forced by British encroachment upon other nations all over the world.
- "4. It will be fought by us, having Russia as a European ally.
- "5. As a war, offensive on our part, it may not happen within twenty years. As a defensive war it may come sooner, and should be welcomed.
- "6. One sure result will be the capture and permanent acquisition of Canada by the United States."

There have been no developments in the Venezuela difficulty, while the European war-cloud has not yet been wholly dissipated. Russian and British diplomats have denied the reports regarding the Chinese concessions, but the newspapers persist in asserting that there is something behind the rumors. England is found to be in a state of political isolation and unpopularity, and nothing improbable is seen in reports of diplomatic conspiracies against her. We reproduce several interesting editorials commenting on Anglo-American relations:

Blood Thicker than Water.—"The incident [Russo-Chinese report] has had a striking effect on American opinion, or on that expression of it of which the press is the medium. The papers, of course, are not unanimous. They seldom or never are. But there have been declarations of sympathy with England in unexpected quarters. Journals which have taken the most sinister views of the designs of England upon Venezuela have suddenly announced that they were with England and against Russia. They perceived that the interests of the United States in the Far

East were not hostile to those of Great Britain and her inevitable ally, Japan, but in many points identical with theirs. They saw that the cause of England and of Japan as against Russia was the cause of civilization, and they bravely said so—bravely, because it must have taken some courage to reverse the opinions they had lately been expressing on the conduct of Great Britain in Venezuela. England, after all, is England, whether in British Guiana or in the China Seas. Her policy is directed by the same ideas and the same men. And blood is thicker than water, and our kin beyond the sea are closer to us than any Tartars or Romanoffs can ever be. So far as the relations of England and the United States are concerned nothing but good has come of this last incident."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

England Not a Good Neighbor.—"Great Britain is the power of all others with which the United States ought to be on the closest terms of friendship, and apparently there is a good deal of English sentiment in favor of enduring peace, and even of an alliance, between these two English-speaking powers. In its issue of October 12, the London *Spectator* said: 'We have sometimes thought, indeed, that the Monroe doctrine might be used as one of the stones upon which to build up that Anglo-Saxon alliance which will some day give the control of the world to the English-speaking peoples.' Whatever may be the foundation for it, the dream of an alliance for peace is a happy one, and one in which men who are truly civilized love to indulge, for such an alliance would mean that war would cease while it endured. But neither the Monroe doctrine nor any other doctrine or theory of international rights and duties will furnish the occasion for that alliance so long as England gives cause of complaint to the people of this country. Desiring peace and hating jingoism as we do, we are bound to say that Great Britain is not a good neighbor on this continent, and is not winning the affection or the respect of the people of the United States. . . .

"The British Government seems to consider itself obliged to assume the cause of every land-grabbing adventurer who appeals to his British citizenship against the people or the country that he has robbed, or whose sheep-pastures or gold-mines excite his cupidity. Therefore rational men who do not insist that the Monroe doctrine means that the United States shall exercise a protectorate over every American republic, but who know what the Monroe doctrine was when it was promulgated, who do not believe in war, who are not jingoes, who venerate England for what she has been, and who believe in her for what she may be—such men do not like to see her taking more territory on this hemisphere at the behest of her subjects who are seeking fortunes in the gold-fields of Venezuela. They may realize that the United States Government has little cause for aggressive interference, but they do not think that America will be made more peaceful and harmonious by the strengthening of another British colony, responsible to none of its neighbors, but defended by the British navy, however insolent or hostile it may be to them. Nor does land-grabbing or the bullying of a weaker power increase their respect for the Government which next to their own they would like to respect most highly."—*Harper's Weekly (Ind.)*, New York.

The Conditions of the Desired Solidarity.—"How often must it be said that Great Britain and the United States have everything to gain by maintaining relations of the friendliest character? Everything argues for 'solidarity' of race. Nations having a common language and a common origin should be bound together by hooks of steel, and acts on either side tending to drive the two great branches of the race still farther apart are monstrous crimes against civilization. We have no precedent in history for the situation that now confronts the English-speaking world. What race have we knowledge of which, split into great and powerful self-governing halves, has occupied these relative positions? The problem of advancing the standards of the race as a whole, without plunging it into continuous self-destructive fratricidal conflicts, must, therefore, be solved without such guidance as history frequently affords. We are more or less in the dark as to the future, yet that the instinct of solidarity, which is planted deep in the breasts of the English-speaking peoples, is the true guide for the statesmen of both nations is too evident for dispute among sane men. . . .

"Now, if the English people desire to maintain genuinely amicable relations with the people of the United States they ought to squarely face this fact: Americans are transplanted Englishmen,

and have inherited the grim old English passion for power and wealth. Here is the Western Hemisphere on which we are the dominating nation. Is it to be expected that the American people would view with complacency any manifestation at this late day of that policy in the New World which is now carving up Africa and which in Asia is undeniably forcing the Chinese nation to a struggle for existence? Our people may be too sensitive and jealous, but they can not be expected as human beings to rest easy under any exemplification, in however mild a form, of the 'carving-up' process of civilization in this hemisphere. . . . Don't claim the earth, brother; let's arbitrate and be square in a broad and honorable sense. Then will the race move on to its great and glorious destiny."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

"The people of the United States are not prepared to abrogate their national dignity by entering into any such international partnership. In such an arrangement the United States has everything to lose and Great Britain everything to gain. It would be an actual abandonment of the position which the United States holds in the Western world and which she is fully capable of maintaining—a fact of which Great Britain is well aware, and out of which she would be glad to cheat us by the arts of her diplomats."—*The News (Ind.)*, Denver.

"Nothing can exceed the audacious impudence of Great Britain in seeking, much less claiming, the alliance of the United States against Russia, the one foreign power which has exhibited an undeviating policy of friendship toward this Government throughout its whole history and in seasons of dire portent and direct peril. We have nothing whatsoever to do with Russia's Eastern policy. If that policy is adverse or antagonistic to the ambitious aggressiveness of Great Britain, it has in this fact the greater claim to our sympathy and favorable consideration. It is the established policy of this Government to refrain from any interference with European affairs. If, however, we were to interfere, it would certainly not be to oppose the nation which has been faithful to our interest against the combined forces of domestic treason and foreign intrigue and conspiracy."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.)*, New York.

"Mr. Chandler speaks with a measure of authority. He has been Secretary of the Navy. He is on the Naval Committee. When he says war he means war. The more's the pity. . . . If any member of the British Parliament of a standing, prominence, and influence equal to Mr. Chandler's in Congress were to declare that war with the United States is inevitable and to be welcomed, we should resent and repel it. Why should a Senator of the United States be looser in speech?"—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"We have no fears that there ever will be another war between Great Britain and the United States, and we read all predictions of such a war with a feeling of total incredulity. England can not afford to go to war with the United States, nor can the United States afford to go to war with England. Of course, then, we read in the papers of yesterday without misapprehension what Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, had said on this subject. Indeed, if we had been inclined to regard him as a war prophet the upshot of his predictions would have convinced us that there was nothing in them; for, after saying that war between the United States and England was inevitable, and even going so far as to tell what would be the cause of it, he hides himself and his predictions by saying that as a war offensive on our part, it may not happen for twenty years! Good gracious! That is a prediction at long range. It is the old Mohammedan cry, 'In the name of the prophet—figs.'"—*The Dispatch (Dem.)*, Richmond.

"To Senator Chandler's prediction that the United States will go to war with Great Britain, and that, of all nations it will choose Russia as an ally, the only answer necessary is that, if so, it will wait a few centuries until Russia becomes civilized, and until our commerce with the two nations ceases to be in the ratio of 781 to 8 in favor of Great Britain. Our combined imports and exports with Great Britain and its dependencies in 1893, for instance, amounted to over \$781,000,000. Our combined imports and exports with Russia in the same year amounted to barely \$8,000,000. With which country are we the more likely to go to war?"—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Chicago.

OUR DUTY IN THE VENEZUELAN CRISIS.

CONGRESS will doubtless be called upon by the logic of events to deal with the Venezuela controversy and to define the Monroe doctrine in the light of modern political and industrial conditions. While it is generally believed that the "doctrine" will be emphatically reaffirmed, there are indications that there will be considerable difference of opinion with regard to the propriety of our interference in the Venezuela difficulty, as some public men are understood to hold that England's demands in no wise conflict with the essential principle laid down by President Monroe. In *The North American Review* (November) two Congressmen, Mr. Joseph Wheeler (Democrat), of Alabama, and Gen. C. H. Grosvenor (Republican), of Ohio, express the view that the Venezuela case undoubtedly comes within the scope of the Monroe doctrine, and that it is the duty of the United States to insist upon arbitration of the entire boundary dispute. Representative Wheeler thus briefly states the facts of the case:

"Venezuela, originally a dependency of Spain, was acquired by that nation by the right of discovery about the year 1499. A year later the Spanish explored the delta of the Orinoco, and in 1531 extended their explorations up that river to the mouth of the Meta. This, by virtue of the rule laid down at that time and always acquiesced in by European nations, gave Spain an unquestioned title to this territory.

"Many years later the Dutch established a settlement east of the Essequibo River, near the site of the present city of Georgetown. By the treaty of Munster in 1648 it was stipulated that Spain and Holland were to remain in possession of the territory then 'in actual possession of each,' and sixty-five years later Great Britain agreed to aid the Spaniards to recover their ancient dominions in America, the treaty stating these to be the same as in the time of Charles II.

"By the treaty of recognition by Spain the provinces were ceded by name to the new republic.

"England's title to Dutch Guiana was derived in 1814 from the United Netherlands, the treaty simply designating them as the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, but in none of the treaties are the geographical boundaries designated. It is therefore clear that the dividing line must be that which was recognized as the boundary between the Spanish and Dutch settlements at the time they existed as such. This is all Venezuela has ever demanded, and for England to contend for more than this would be an attempt to violate the Monroe doctrine by the extension of European colonies in America."

Should England decline to arbitrate, Mr. Wheeler says, "it will show conclusively" that she "has decided to dispute the right of the United States" to enforce the Monroe doctrine, and that she is determined to extend her possessions in America by force. Adverting to the more general question of our future policy under the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Wheeler says:

"So far from receding from the strictest construction of the doctrine laid down by Monroe, my views are that the United States should extend its policy and look to the establishment of depots and naval stations around which American colonies would locate, sufficiently strong to encourage and protect our trade and commerce. England's success in extending her trade and commerce is largely due to her first establishing colonies or footholds in countries the trade of which she sought to secure. American toil now produces substantially 30 per cent. of the staple products of the world; we have but four per cent. of its population, and foreign trade has become an essential outlet for American products. The principle of the Monroe doctrine did very well in 1823.



THE LION WILL HAVE TO PROTECT HIS TAIL SOMEHOW.
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"President Polk advanced a step in 1848. We must take another step forward in 1895. I would deplore any action which would endanger our amicable relations with England, but we must realize that they are largely due to our allowing that nation a practical monopoly of the most valuable trade and commerce of the world, and Americans must understand that friction will certainly follow any material invasion of English markets by American products."

General Grosvenor criticizes the course of the Administration in the Nicaraguan dispute, and thinks it imperative to reaffirm the Monroe doctrine in terms as clear as were used at the time of the occupation of Mexican territory by Maximilian. We quote from his contribution as follows:

"The proposition of England, as recently announced by Sir Julian Pauncefote, that England will arbitrate the question of her right to territory which she admits she holds by doubtful tenure, but will refuse to arbitrate questions in regard to territory which she is pleased to say she holds by indisputable title, is a simple repudiation of all recognition of arbitration whatever, and it indicates the hypocrisy of the movement by which a member of the British Parliament paraded himself across the ocean and came to Congress in the last session with his arms full of petitions in favor of an international system of arbitration. We have lost standing among the nations of the earth by the course we have already taken, and in the failures already manifested, and we had infinitely better surrender all pretence of adherence to the Monroe doctrine and abandon the American Continent to the ravages of European aggression than to any longer pretend to uphold it and yet be guilty of the failures of the past two years.

"Our attitude should be that of unflinching and unfaltering devotion to the principles and practises of this Government hitherto, and in so doing we shall not bring war upon the United States; but we shall protect ourselves against war by securing respectful recognition of our national purpose by all the nations of the world."

"The attitude of the United States toward the Venezuelan question should be that of determined opposition to any movement of England, the result of which would impair or weaken our ancient declaration of support of the Monroe doctrine. Our construction of the scope of that doctrine should be proclaimed and adhered to. Once proclaimed, a faithful adherence to and recognition of our construction by the nations of the earth should be the conditions upon which alone friendly relations with us can be maintained."

Defeat of Woman-Suffrage in South Carolina.—The proposition to confer the suffrage on women endowed with certain educational and property qualifications, which had been made in the South Carolina constitutional convention and warmly advocated as the best possible solution of the problem of "negro domination," has been rejected by the decisive vote of 121 to 26. Senator Tillman, whose influence is very great, opposed the proposition. The *Charleston News and Courier* says that the action of the convention can not be regarded as an "accurate indication of popular sentiment in the South." Throughout the proceedings, it continues, "it has been made clearly apparent that the delegates have submitted in advance to the dictation of a few leading spirits who control the political machinery in the State. The program of negro disfranchisement is to be carried out under orders, and no fair and free discussion of the question of woman-suffrage could be tolerated under such circumstances." Outside the State little surprise is expressed at the rejection of the proposition. The *Philadelphia Telegraph* says: "No one can accuse more than a very few of the women of South Carolina of harboring a desire to vote. The politics of the State might perhaps be improved if they did; but that is another question. They certainly do not want the suffrage, and it is also true that the men, at least beyond a very few, do not wish to take the risk of extending the electorate. It is true that the negroes of the South were enfranchised without consulting them about it. There was no thought of finding out whether the persons who were to be enfranchised really wished to vote or not, such as there is to-day, when woman-suffrage is seriously spoken of. Yet the men of South Carolina will scarcely rise to the occasion as patriots and liberators, the promoters of a great moral idea, which must be promoted in spite of everything."

TWO SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIALS.

HOLMES and Durrant, two of the most extraordinary criminals this country has produced, were convicted and sentenced to death last week. The Holmes trial, in Philadelphia, occupied a week, and was full of surprises and strange complications. The Durrant trial, in San Francisco, lasted several months, and resembled the Holmes case in more than one respect. Holmes is accused of many murders, but he was tried for the murder of one Pitezel, and no evidence except such as bore directly on this case was admitted against him. Durrant is accused of two murders, but he was tried for one, and will have to stand another trial on the second charge, it being the intention of the prosecuting officer to bring out the full measure of his guilt, owing to the protestations of innocence made by himself and his parents. Holmes made no defense and introduced no testimony; his counsel relied on the supposed weakness of the prosecution's case. The verdict is generally approved, altho some lawyers express doubt in the technical sufficiency of the evidence. We reproduce editorials containing brief summaries of the two cases and comments thereon.

The Holmes Trial.—"The Holmes case will ever stand out in the criminal annals of our State as one of the most memorable of trials. We can recall no other trial for murder during the last half-century, in any section of the country, that approaches it in the strange complications which beset the vindication of justice, with the single exception of the case of Professor Webster, of Harvard, who was tried and executed some forty-five years ago for the murder of Dr. Parkman. . . .

"Two vital points of the Commonwealth's case were admitted by the defense. First, the identity of the body as that of Pitezel was not disputed; and, second, it was admitted that Holmes was present at some time after the death of Pitezel and himself placed the body in a position of apparent repose. The motive of Holmes to murder Pitezel was of the strongest nature. They had been partners in crime, and Pitezel was given to dissipation and to talking thoughtlessly when under the influence of liquor. He was, therefore, a constant menace to Holmes in his general criminal operations, and in addition to these strong motives for the murder, he expected to profit, and did profit, to the extent of thousands of dollars from the money fraudulently obtained from the insurance company. The motive for the murder was thus clearly presented.

"Next the Commonwealth proved Holmes's absence from his wife on the day the murder was committed; his perturbed condition when he returned to his room, and his hasty flight with his wife in an early night train. If the case of the Commonwealth had ended at this point, it would have been generally accepted that the chain of evidence was incomplete, but every movement and utterance of Holmes from the time he left Philadelphia immediately after the murder, were given to the court and jury with such precision as to defy dispute; and, taken as a whole, they presented, in connection with the other facts undisputed, a complete chain of testimony that defied any other interpretation than the guilt of the prisoner.

"The necessary separation of Mrs. Pitezel from her daughter Alice after Alice had identified the body of her father, was the foundation upon which the prosecution built an impregnable structure of testimony that brought the case clearly within the rules of the law, because the facts forbade every other hypothesis than that of deliberate murder. The case of the Commonwealth was thus made out in accord with the highest standard of circumstantial evidence, even with a most material part of the evidence of the Commonwealth excluded, and the conviction of Holmes is reasonably certain to stand the severest test of further judicial inquiry."—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

The Durrant Case.—"The bodies of two young women were found in the Emanuel Baptist Church, in San Francisco, in April last. They were both estimable, modest young ladies, members of the church and interested in church work. Theodore Durrant, a medical student, was also active in many departments of the same work, tho the real object of his interest seems to have been the young women of the church rather than its spiritual concerns. He was the wolf in the sheep-fold, but his real nature was so self-

controlled and disguised that no one suspected his true character until Blanche Lamont disappeared on April 3. Durrant is the last man who was seen with her, but he denied all knowledge of her whereabouts and was assiduous in insinuating his suspicion that she had been lured into some evil resort, and that hers was but the familiar case of the young girl who drops out of the life that once knew her into the obscurity of a life of sin.

"This insult to the memory of his victim, whose nude body was even then lying stark and cold in the belfry of the church, where he had placed it, with what designs for its ultimate disposition is not known, directed suspicion toward Durrant himself, and when on April 13 the dead body of another young girl was found in Emanuel Church Durrant was arrested, the church belfry searched, Blanche Lamont's body discovered there, and Durrant put on trial for her murder. In the three months and a half through which the trial of this case has been stretched out no allusion has been made to the allied case of Minnie Williams, tho it is believed that the two girls who were killed in the same sanctuary at an interval of only ten days were murdered by the same person and from the same motive—brutal and ungovernable lust. . . .

"His callousness during the trial is scarcely less marked than that of Holmes. His parents, however, still stand by him, while Holmes is to all appearances friendless. They are alike, however, in their insensibility, freedom from remorse, and great coolness and presence of mind when confronted with the evidence of their guilt. The doctrine of some theorists that all murderers are insane has this to support it: that cold-blooded murderers usually show a lack of moral sense, an incapacity to appreciate the heinousness of their crime, and tho they may shrink from and fear the gallows and suffer total collapse under a verdict of guilty, their self-conceit and love of notoriety sustain them while there is yet the possibility of acquittal, and even enable them to enjoy the trial in which they are the center of interest.

"While there may be some question of the entire responsibility of such men, there is no doubt that the good and safety of society require that they shall be hanged when their guilt is proved. Their death is necessary as a warning to and possible restraint upon less resolute perverts, and is the only certain way to limit their victims to those who fall before their cruel craft and murderous propensities are known."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

A Popular Verdict.—"The Holmes verdict is certainly a 'popular' one. There is but one opinion as to the man's guilt.

"The belief is universal that he killed Pitezel; that he killed the Pitezel children; that he is one of the most depraved criminals of an age that seems to be prolific in men dangerous to society's welfare; that had he the traditional nine lives of a cat his crimes would call for the forfeiture of them all were he to legally expiate his numerous infamous deeds.

"Nevertheless his conviction was by no means certain.

"The prosecution was singularly weak in direct evidence of the crime charged, and a brilliant defense by cunning lawyers might have made a stubborn and effective stand against the Commonwealth's purely circumstantial evidence.

"Justice has undoubtedly been done to this criminal, but his conviction is a double cause of congratulation when one considers, from a purely legal standpoint, the essential weakness of the Commonwealth's case owing to the kind of evidence on which the prosecution had to rely."—*The Herald, New York.*

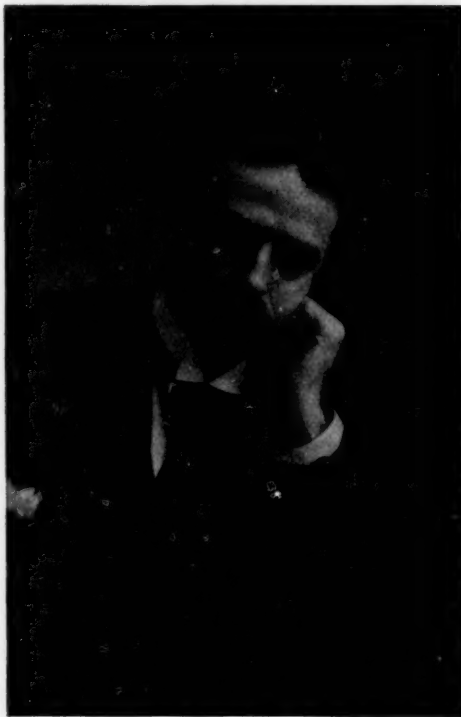
A Bad Time for Murderers.—"The convictions of Holmes and Durrant emphasize the fact that this is a bad time for murderers.

"Twenty years ago it was the boast of the criminal classes that 'hanging for murder is played out,' and the boast was justified. By an abuse of the plea of insanity and by virtue of a certain sentimentalism that then prevailed, the slayers of men were permitted to escape either with no punishment at all or with slighter terms of imprisonment than we give to comparatively minor offenders. There are men conspicuous to-day in politics or business who would have been executed for their homicides if their offenses had been committed within the last two or three years.

"A great change for the better has occurred. The 'insanity' plea must now be supported by trustworthy medical testimony before a jury will accept it as an excuse for the apparently deliberate killing of a human being. The sentimentalism that formerly biased judgment is no longer dominant. Courts, juries, and the public have come to hold men of homicidal mind to a much more rigid accountability than they did twenty years ago, and the change is a great gain."—*The World, New York.*

PROHIBITION AND THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

TROUBLE has been brewing for some time in the leading circles of the Christian Endeavor Society in connection with the question of the Society's proper attitude toward prohibition. Recently, John G. Woolley, a noted temperance and Christian Endeavor orator, has openly denounced the policy of Dr.



JOHN G. WOOLLEY.

Clark, the head of the Christian Endeavorers, and called upon the rank and file to repudiate it. Mr. Woolley brings several charges against Dr. Clark, but the most important of all seems to be that the latter has been advising Christian Endeavorers to preserve their party affiliations and try to reform the various parties from within along temperance and prohibition lines. Mr. Woolley insists that the Society is essentially a Prohibition society and "ready to

march out of dirty politics." Dr. Clark's statement, made in a late speech, that Christian Endeavor is merely "an influence," is denounced by Mr. Woolley as a libel and insult uttered in fear of party politics. The controversy between these two leaders has been carried on in *The Voice*, the New York prohibition organ, but many religious and secular journals have reprinted the statements from *The Voice* and commented upon the issue presented. Expressing editorially its view of the matter, *The Voice* says:

"Why should the church, or the pulpit, or a religious society be drawn, it is asked, into partizan politics? We answer that, ordinarily, it ought not to be. The tariff question and the currency question involve moral principles, as all questions concerning matters of justice and honesty must; yet no one is demanding that the Christian Endeavor societies, or the Y. M. C. associations, or the pulpit in general enter into a partizan contest for free trade or free silver, for protection or a gold basis. Why, then, should it be demanded that the pulpit and religious societies make a partizan fight for Prohibition? The question is a fair one and we think it can be fairly answered.

"If the church and the Christian Endeavorers had discerned and declared, over and over again, with the utmost emphasis, that a protective tariff, for instance, is contrary to the laws of God, subversive of morality, at war with religion, and a nurse of vice and corruption, then the logic of that utterance and the law of consistency would require that the churches and the societies give their positive support to the political party (or parties) openly making war upon protection. The church can not, without laying itself open to the charge of moral cowardice, take the one position, and refuse to take the other. Now, it has said no such thing concerning the tariff. It has made no declaration of that sort concerning the currency question. The church has not reached any conclusion as to the moral principles involved in those issues. But it has reached such a conclusion, and made such a declaration, on the subject of the liquor traffic. Most of the churches, and most of the church societies, have declared in the most emphatic and uncompromising language that the liquor traffic is a monster of iniquity, at war with God and man, with the church and the state and the home; and, having reached that

conclusion, consistency requires that they squarely and openly and vigorously support a party (or parties) that make determined war upon the liquor traffic. The church has either gone too far or not far enough. It should make no declaration on this subject, as it makes none on the currency question, or it should stand by the declaration it has made, *no matter what betide*. If there is doubt and uncertainty as to the immorality of the saloon, then the church should not have said what it has said. If there is no doubt about it, then the church is pledged to assist in the destruction of that immorality, and to stand by the political party that is striving to effect the destruction. . . .

"The question to be decided between Woolley and Clark is not, Which is advocating the more politic and expedient course? but, On which side lies the path of absolute, undeviating loyalty to the truth of God?"

The press generally, and particularly the Republican newspapers, would seem to side with Dr. Clark. Mr. Woolley is represented by them as attempting to "turn Christian Endeavor into an annex to the Prohibition Party." We give some of these comments below:

"The stand taken by the society for Christian citizenship is a good one, but it will take the whole body of Endeavors into one political party only when all the goodness and honesty and patriotism is there consolidated. Men may be Christian citizens in the Republican or Democratic Party as truly as they can in the Prohibition or Populistic. If the party of the Christian citizen puts in nomination men or favors measures which that citizen does not believe in his protest as a member of the party is much more effective than it would be were he in opposition. The ends sought by the society can much better be reached if partizanship be left out of its workings."—*The Express, Portland*.

"The chief fact in the matter is simply this: In Mr. Woolley's Boston address were some sentences that Dr. Clark and Mr. Baer and Mr. Shaw all considered as partizan in their character and designed to advance the third party as an organization. To this part of the address they objected. They would have objected still more strenuously to a Republican, a Democratic, or Populist speech. The platforms of the international conventions have never been used for partizan purposes, and it is obvious that they can not be. Any such use of them would discredit the conventions and make further good-citizenship work impossible. Hence the objections of the president and secretary and treasurer to portions of this speech, tho it is needless to say that they are all Prohibitionists—whether third-party Prohibitionists or not—and anti-saloon men of the most pronounced character. . . . Mr. Woolley's charges of cowardice, time-serving, and that the management of the United Society is in league with 'dirty politics,' will scarcely produce their desired effect."—*The Golden Rule (Relig.)*, Boston.

"The verdict of any fair-minded man must be that President Clark and those who stand with him are wiser than this man, as construction is always wiser than destruction. It is probably true that this plank in the Boston platform well represents the temper of the society:

"Christian Endeavor stands always and everywhere for Christian citizenship. It is forever opposed to the saloon, the gambling-den, the brothel, and every like iniquity. It stands for temperance, for law, for order, and Sabbath-keeping, for a pure political atmosphere; in a word, for righteousness. And this it does, not by allying itself with a political party, but by attempting, through the quick conscience of its individual members, to permeate and influence all parties and all communities."

"Those who have followed the remarkable career of Rev. Dr. Clark in calling forth and developing this important society, and so launching a mighty force in behalf of Christian citizenship, are hardly likely to be shaken by the intemperate assaults of Mr. Woolley. He lacks one of the indispensable qualities of leadership—self-control—as well as several others which go to make the Christian and the gentleman."—*The Republican, Springfield*.

"Mr. Woolley's rather insidious attempt to snare the officers and to drag the Y. P. S. C. E. bodily into the camp of the Prohibition Party, was very indiscreet, if not impudent."—*The Spy, Worcester*.

"Mr. Woolley said some very severe things about the head of the Christian Endeavor movement, but they were not half as

conclusive or convincing, altho made in a much more excited tone of voice, as the remarks which followed by the president and secretary and treasurer of that organization. Mr. Woolley is a brilliant man, but he has a most remarkable faculty for getting the worst of it in controversies of that kind."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

"Mr. Woolley appears now to think himself capable of absorbing the Christian Endeavor movement into the political Prohibition Party, and calls on its members to organize and 'inter-society,' under his lead, to stand for political prohibition, and hold side meetings wherever young people's societies gather. We do not anticipate any serious injury to the Christian Endeavor movement from this ill-advised attempt. Christian Endeavorers are enthusiastic believers in temperance and foes of the saloon. Some vote with the third party, among them Secretary Baer and Treasurer Shaw, as they have publicly stated. Others believe they can accomplish more for temperance by voting with other parties. But the effort to divide the Christian Endeavor Society by organizing a political party within it, led by a man who coarsely attacks its honored and beloved President, has nothing to commend itself."—*The Congregationalist (Rel.), Boston.*

THE TEXAS LYNCHING: SLOW TORTURE AGAIN.

SOME months ago a negro charged with rape was burned alive by a lynching mob in Texas. Three or four weeks ago a horrible case of death by mutilation and slow torture at the hands of a Tennessee mob provoked a good deal of indignant comment in the press, and an earnest discussion was started in regard to the means of preventing further outrages of the same kind. Last week this discussion was interrupted and the country startled by another report of horrible cruelty on the part of lynchers. At Tyler, Texas, a negro was burned at the stake for rape and murder. The details as published are revolting in the extreme. Thousands, including women and children, are said to have witnessed the execution. The flames were repeatedly put out and relighted to prolong the agony of the victim, and the correspondents state that "from the time the first match was applied until death came was exactly fifty minutes."

Governor Culberson is said to be determined to secure the punishment of the leaders of the mob, and the act is generally condemned in the Texas press. A few days before the Texas case, an attempt was made at Tiffin, Ohio, to lynch a murderer, but the sheriff and his deputies successfully repelled the mob's attack upon the jail and killed two of its members. Within a few hours of this collision, several militia companies, dispatched by Governor McKinley, arrived on the scene and dispersed the rioters who threatened to lynch the officials as well as the criminal under their protection.

We append comments on both cases:

"The horrible deed of the mob at Tyler, Texas, in burning to death a negro accused of perpetrating an atrocious crime, is unfortunately not without precedent in that State. A few years ago in another Texas town a negro criminal was burned alive. A community which, catching a ruffian red-handed, strings him up to the nearest tree, may be inspired to perpetrate a lawless act by a sentiment of righteous indignation. A community that gloats over the spectacle of a man perishing at the stake is simply brutal, barbarous, and on a level with the red Indians who tortured their captives to death. Lynching brutalizes whole communities to a point that makes them willing and eager not alone to slay but to torture."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

"We must have an end of this crime of lynching which has brought disgrace upon some States of the Union. The lynching of colored people in the South occurs so frequently that a man who keeps account of it has a record of between one and two hundred cases for the ten months of this year. It is a blot upon American history. Where was there ever anything more inhuman, more shocking, or more atrocious than the case of negro lynching in Texas, reported in yesterday's *Sun* in our dispatch

from Fort Worth? Had Governor Culberson been such a one as Governor McKinley, the State would surely have been saved from an infamy, the news of which has already been spread over the world. Were the Governor of Tennessee or the Governor of Louisiana such an one as the Governor of Ohio, the records of these States would be less blotched than they are this year by the crimes of lynchers. Give us a governor faithful to the laws like McKinley, regardless of politics, rather than one through whose negligence dishonor is brought upon his office, upon the courts of law, and upon our country."—*The Sun, New York.*

"A Northern lynching is not an unheard-of event, but there are several marked differences between the lawless attempts to set naught the judicial branch of our constitutional government, as shown north and south of Mason and Dixon's line. Such attempts made in a Northern State are rare and always meet with legal, if not popular, resistance. In the second place they are generally resisted successfully, at whatever hazard of life, and lawful authority is sustained. . . . On the contrary, the Southern lynching, nine times out of ten, succeeds. It is claimed to be accomplished by the best and most orderly class of citizens, instead of the worst. There is rarely more than a pretense of resistance, and public sentiment is largely on the side of the lawless and murderous acts. Another difference is found in the more barbarous manner of dealing with the doomed victim, torture being by no means unusual with a frenzied mob of self-constituted murderers in the Southern States."—*The Times, Rochester.*

"It was not long since that the State of Texas distinguished herself by banishing prize-fights as brutal and barbarous exhibitions that ought not to be tolerated in a civilized community. It was a wise and edifying step for Texas to take, and yet the burning of a negro murderer at the stake in Tyler, all the inhabitants looking on, was a far more brutal and barbarous performance, and will do more to injure the fame of Texas than any number of prize-fights. Not even the most outrageous crime justifies such a proceeding under a government of law."—*The Herald, Boston.*

"Not one word can be said in defense of the Texas mob that tortured the negro brute to death by fifty-minutes' burning at Tyler, in that State, on Tuesday. The crime of the negro crazed the people—aroused all the savageness and fierce hunger for retribution—with the fearful result that followed. This is no defense, but simply an explanation. The people were crazy. The crime made them so. Yet it is no defense for the mob. Speedy and summary vengeance in death, regardless of the forms of law, might be looked for. The torturing and burning was a blistering disgrace. It recalls the savageness of the American Indian, and has nothing in common with Christianity and civilization in their crudest states."—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

"If people are to be permitted to override the law at their pleasure, organize mobs, and burn criminals at the stake, there is no telling where such lawlessness will stop. Mobs are not cool and clear-headed enough to decide questions of guilt or innocence. They may make mistakes. Nor will they confine themselves to one class of cases. Obnoxious and friendless persons will always be in danger in communities where lynch law prevails. Such barbarous deeds give a State a bad name all over the world, and keep back capital, enterprise, and immigration. It will take many years of good conduct to blot out the Tyler affair."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

"The disposition of the negro who so fiendishly assaulted and murdered Mrs. Bell near Tyler will be a morsel for some of our Northern newspapers to chew on for a spell, and none need forget that they will chew. Of course negroes are hanged or burned everywhere for such crimes, and always will be, but this Tyler incident will serve as the text for all the newspaper editorials and sermons and lectures and speeches. These writers and speakers have been slandering the South for years on account of this mode of meting out justice to rape fiends, and still the practise goes on. It is an unwritten law everywhere the negro moves and has his being that when he assaults a white woman he shall die. The mode of execution is generally determined by the heinousness of the crime, and the time allowed him to live is but little longer than it takes to catch him; but the execution as surely follows the catching as the howls of the aforesaid writers and speakers follow the lynching."—*The Times, Waco.*

EVERY time there is a Republican nomination for the Presidency Mr. Sherman tragically exclaims: "Sold again!"—*The Record, Chicago.*

SHOULD THE BANKERS ASSIST THE TREASURY?

COOPERATION of the bankers with the Treasury Department in maintaining the gold reserve was officially recommended by the Bankers' Convention at Atlanta, but the propriety of this policy is seriously questioned in some leading financial organs. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, which has steadily urged such cooperation, is gratified by the Atlanta resolution for a committee to confer with Secretary Carlisle, and expresses itself as follows:

"The Treasury certainly has reason to desire the cooperation of the banks in the maintenance of its gold reserve. The language of Secretary Foster, in his annual report of December, 1892, proves that the payment of clearing-house balances in gold was curtailed deliberately in the hope that the gold reserve would be increased thereby, but the result was the withholding of gold from the Treasury by the banks, with results of a very serious character to the Government. A government with a large amount of promissory notes outstanding, which is investing largely in pig silver, and finds its gold revenue cut off, is certainly in an awkward position; and while the borrowing of gold is forced upon it, it is not surprising that this measure should afford only a partial remedy.

"The banks ought also by this time to have a realizing sense of the importance of cooperating with the Treasury. If any of their managers ever imagined that the maintenance of the present monetary standard was of concern only to the Government, the long list of bank suspensions in 1893 and the devices resorted to by banks to accommodate their customers and keep their heads above water should be a sufficient demonstration that the banks are vitally interested in maintaining the credit of the Government's notes and averting all apprehensions of the substitution of a cheaper monetary unit than the one now in use. There should be, then, from both sides a cordial response to the efforts initiated at the Bankers' Convention in Atlanta to bring about that harmony of action which a real community of interests dictates."

On the other hand, *Rhodes's Journal of Banking* is among those who believe the policy of cooperation inexpedient and short-sighted. It says that banks can not direct the movement of the public in the handling of money, and that they can not undertake to pay gold to the Treasury, either in settlement of duties or otherwise, when the public does not use gold in making payments. The enlargement of our paper currency is responsible for the great anxiety to keep gold in bank-vaults. We quote from an editorial in the magazine in question:

"What influenced the minds of the general public to cease paying gold into the banks? It was the gradual enlightenment that occurred as to the extent the Government was straining the resources it possessed for maintaining gold payments. The Treasury notes of 1890 were seen to be a constant and steady drain on the gold reserve. The falling off of revenues in proportion to the expenditures of the Government enhanced and strengthened this view. The gold reserve was depleted just at a time when a new administration of whose financial policy the public were as yet ignorant had taken hold of the management of the finances. Rumors sprang up that silver would be relied on to redeem obligations of the United States if gold failed, and the financial panic and ensuing depression of 1893 were the consequences.

"In all this the banks had merely to go with the current. They could not go against it. To expect them to jeopardize the interests of their depositors and stockholders by undertaking the gigantic task of sustaining the Government suffering from the effects of unwise legislation, was to expect too much. Those who blame the banks for not paying out their gold reserves do not understand the situation. If they had done so gold would have been exported to a much larger extent than it has been. The strong reserve in gold which the banks of the country have accumulated has done as much to sustain the general credit of the business world as the maintenance of the gold reserve by the Treasury Department. If the banks had pursued the policy pointed out by those who censure them, the condition of the Treasury would have been masked as long as the banks had gold to give. As soon as the banks had paid out all their gold the

Government would have had to resort at a later date to the same methods to procure gold that it luckily resorted to earlier, with far less hope of procuring it at as advantageous rates. With the banks and the country entirely exhausted of gold the Treasury would have had to draw all its gold from abroad and at a much greater expense.

"In other words, the action of the banks of the country in retaining as much gold as possible in their vaults is wise and conservative. It is the only way that a stock can be maintained in the country, which gives the Treasury a basis for the negotiation of its bonds at reasonable prices.

"Those who take the view that the banks should pay their gold into the Treasury and thus render it unnecessary for the latter to issue bonds are very short-sighted. It is the Government and not the banks that is responsible for the dangerous ease with which gold can be taken for export, and for the evils in our currency system of which this tendency to exportation is only a symptom."

WHY THE SOUTH WANTS FREE SILVER.

ANTI-SILVER men would challenge the claim that "the South" is a unit for free silver, and there are certainly a number of important newspapers in the South which not only oppose the free-coinage movement, but which assert that the financial ideas described by the term "sound money" have been steadily gaining ground among the business men and farmers of that section. Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, one of the Southern Democratic leaders, assumes, however, that the South is still "solid" with respect to free silver, and in *The Arena* (November) he attempts to give some reasons for this attitude of the South. He briefly states his view in the opening paragraph of his article, and then proceeds to defend it by an elaborate argument. We quote him as follows:

"The interest of the South in silver money relates chiefly to two facts: First, that it is supplied to the world only through the slow and laborious toil of the miner, and its steady production prevents the inflations and depressions of values and prices that are so easily within the control of money that is based on credit, and constantly subject to the fluctuations of those speculations that beset the world with financial gambling. Second, that it furnishes to labor the only safe and convenient measure for the value of a day's work performed by human hands.

"The South," as we designate the Southern States, has a great natural monopoly of cotton and yellow pine, and is the active rival of all other countries in the production of coal and iron. In these elements of industrial and commercial power the South has no rival whose competition is really dangerous. . . .

"These great factors in all progressive civilization are incapable of full development and perfect use in any country by any other means than individual human hand-labor. The South must always be a great field for such toilers. In this fact we must also discern the close relation between mining for the precious metals, and the bringing into commercial usefulness of the great leading industries of the South. They are, alike, the fruits of individual labor. But there is something more than a close relationship between these industries, growing out of the similarity of the labor employed in them. There is a mutual dependence that makes them essential to each other. Without the free use of silver money, with full legal-tender power, our strength will be wasted in the effort to develop our leading industries."

Under present financial laws the South is practically at the mercy of Eastern financiers, continues Senator Morgan. Its development is hampered and its industries almost paralyzed. We quote again:

"The invested capital of the South is almost exclusively in real estate. The banking laws of the United States forbid the use of any of such property as a basis of bank loans to the people. The only security that the national banks are permitted to take for loans, besides the personal credit of those whose paper they may discount, is bonds, stocks, and liens, in the nature of chattel mortgages, such as bills of lading on exported crops and other productions. The whole advantage of our national banking sys-

tem, which rests alone on the taxation of the people, is thus given by law to those engaged in merchandise and commerce and to those who speculate upon the annual crops and productions of the industrial people. The great mass of Southern wealth is rendered useless, under our laws, as a basis for financial credit, and the crops are resorted to and are virtually mortgaged to the commercial classes even before they are produced. This is true as to eighty per cent., at least, of all the productions of the South that enter into commerce. . . .

"Not only are we excluded from using the only real capital we have—our lands—as a basis of credit in the national banks which rest for their foundation alone upon the tax-paying power of the people, but we are forbidden to use the rightful power of the States to establish banks of issue, and thus to give our people some rightful use of their own credit, which would be safely based upon actual coin in the vaults of their local banks."

The arguments ordinarily advanced against State banks the Senator deems unworthy of discussion and dismisses as being insults added to injury. Taking up the question of the present money supply in the South, he says:

"The supply of money that reaches the producers and the laborers in the South and the West, under our financial system, is exceedingly meager. In actual circulation, it will not reach five dollars *per capita* through the whole year. Our paper and gold money does not remain among the people. It is migratory, and is moved to and from great financial centers, under the orders of the capitalists. In a sound monetary system the money of the country would seek the market centers, instead of the markets seeking the money centers. As we are deprived of local banks of issue, by an abuse of the Constitution, and as every national bank is only a stem of the great vine whose root is in New York or possibly in London, we have a need of silver money, drawn from nature's treasury, that is very pressing. It is the only money we have that the bankers can not absolutely control. It is too heavy for distant transportation, and it does not come and go through the mails or on express trains to meet speculative demands or to be loaned to stock-gamblers. They do not want it. It lingers in the hands of toiling men and about their homes and promotes thrift among them. It is the only money that is used by nearly two thirds of the toilers throughout the world, and it has never worked a hardship or a disappointment to any laboring-man.

"The South is very much in need of silver money, to reestablish the financial power and influence that, for many decades, was felt in all the marts of commerce, when almost every man of wealth in the South was his own banker."

Senator Morgan discusses the late bond issues, the question of greenback retirement, and the problems connected with the gold reserve. The South, he says, is weary of bond issues put forth merely for the sake of maintaining an impracticable system of gold monometalism, and he concludes as follows:

"It is now demonstrated by our experience that there is no possible way to protect the one hundred million dollars of reserved gold in the Treasury except to destroy the demand obligations of the United States as fast as they are redeemed, or to announce our purpose to redeem them, at our option, by the payment of the coin specified in those obligations.

"The only way to 'divorce' the Government from its alleged banking business is to withdraw its alleged banking obligations. To do this without the substitution of local bank issues or full legal-tender silver money would simply destroy the whole country. Yet this must be done, it seems, in honor of the golden god that is enthroned in the Treasury, or else his insatiable maw must be constantly refilled with gold coin, by the issue of more bonds, that he may flood it out to the hungry syndicates and speculators who besiege this temple for more profits wrung from the people, and cry out with loud acclaim, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians.'

"The South refuses to worship at that shrine; and she would not be permitted to do so, if her knees were ready to stoop with such fawning. In our system of finance, the producing classes are excluded from the advantages that are given by law to those who speculate in money, and this curse will rest upon the country until the people are restored to the full measure of their rights, as the same are clearly defined in the Constitution of the United States."

No Discrimination Against Negroes at Atlanta.—Editor Fortune, of *The Age*, has investigated the charges made by Mr. Hagler (*THE LITERARY DIGEST*, November 2), in regard to alleged outrages upon negro visitors of the Atlanta Exposition, and has found them greatly exaggerated, if not utterly baseless. He says editorially: "From all that we can learn, Editor Hagler has greatly exaggerated matters, if he has not resorted to deliberate misrepresentation. He has not stuck closely to the truth, according to the testimony of reliable witnesses, in whom the editor of *The Age* has implicit confidence. Editor Hagler is under obligation to tell why he published such a misleading article. He must know that he can not impose upon the reading public, as he has attempted to do, without being found out. He should not want to be regarded as a malicious man, because that would destroy his usefulness as an editor, and yet he has stated what reputable witnesses stigmatize as falsehoods concerning the management of a great enterprise in which all the people of the country are interested." The *Atlanta Constitution*, indirectly referring to the same matter, writes: "Since the Exposition opened its gates thousands of respectable colored people have attended the big show, and they have been as well treated as their white neighbors. This is a part of the program. Our Exposition is national and international in its scope, and there is no room in it for sectional or racial discrimination. The whites of the South are proud of the splendid showing made by the blacks at our Fair, and they are anxious to have them enjoy the educational benefits which are connected with these object-lessons in art and industry."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

FERGUS: "I see by the papers that the Turks are committing more outrages."

O'Hoolihan: "Sure 'tis about time the papers let up on us decent voters."—*The Herald, New York.*

CONGRESS will soon be in session; but then, alas! the business of Congress too often is to digress from the line of business and transgress the laws of business.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

SOME California clergymen predict the end of the world in 1896, and we are inclined to think they are about right if they refer to Democracy.—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND must weep when he thinks of Miss Frances Willard's seventeen terms as President.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

It would be funny after all this uproar to discover that Mr. Cleveland's foreign policy had merely cut a tooth.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE joke about the Administration's vigorous foreign policy has already convulsed a whole continent and jerked buttons off over in Europe.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

THE Sultan of Turkey is accused of being, in common with a number of eminent statesmen, a reformer for publication only.—*The Star, Washington.*

"EVERYTHING," said the corn-fed philosopher, as he began his daily lecture, "is of educational value."

"Even prize-fights?" asked the freshest youth.

"Yea, even prize-fights. Hath not pugilism taught us the names of the Governors of Texas and Arkansas?"—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

IF President Cleveland's foreign policy were half as vigorous as that of the Washington correspondents he would have a Spanish punching bag in his room for constant use.—*The Herald, St. Joseph.*

GADZOOKS: "I see that a clergyman who was running for the legislature in Ohio has been caught attempting to extort a bribe. This is a sad illustration of the clergyman in politics."

Zounds: "Oh, no; it is an illustration, rather, of politics in a clergyman."—*The Tribune, New York.*

"It's a shame," said the ardent patriot, "that our girls should be married away into Europe, as they constantly are."

"Yes," replied Sinner, "but it might be worse."

"How?"

"They might insist on their husbands living in this country."—*The Star, Washington.*



UNCLE SAM: "16 to 1! You're 32 to 1, if you're a day!"—From "*Sound Currency*," published by the *New York Reform Club.*

LETTERS AND ART.

SHAKESPEARE'S DEFIANCE OF HISTORICAL FACT.

THE audacity of Shakespeare in "rattling together" the plots of certain of his plays, in "defiance of the possibilities of history and the capacities of human nature," is commented upon by Dr. Van Buren Denslow in the October *Social Economist*. Attention has been drawn by various writers to the fact that at no period in the administration of the civil law in Italy during the Middle Ages could the validity of the bond given to Shylock by Antonio, in the "Merchant of Venice," have been made the subject of grave judicial investigation. Dr. Denslow thinks that the "literary audacity" shown in the "Merchant of Venice" pales before the "crude and barbarous vigor" with which all the legal ideas of the Danes and of every other race are defied in "Hamlet," and all the possibilities of Scotch history, habits, and character are trampled under foot in "Macbeth." Concerning "Hamlet" he says:

"It is contrary to the principles of human nature everywhere that the affection of parents for their brothers and sisters should exceed that for their children, and especially for their sons. This being true, the law of inheritance of thrones and rank, which is always fashioned after the law of descent of lands and goods, would necessarily require that when Claudius Hamlet, King of Denmark, the father of young Hamlet, died, leaving a son of full age, the crown should descend directly to the son, and if young Hamlet were a minor the late queen consort would be regent merely.

"But the play of 'Hamlet' opens one month after Claudius's death, with his brother enthroned instead of his son, and the former queen consort to Claudius Hamlet is now consort to his surviving brother.

"Furthermore, this impossible mis-descent is assumed by all the persons of the drama to be a mere matter of course, and the younger Hamlet's entire calamity is pictured as being his loss of his father, with no allusion whatever to his loss of a throne. . . .

"It is not indicated whether the queen had been a queen jointly regnant with the elder Hamlet or a queen consort to him; but the assumption of the text is that her entire dignity had been derived through her husband, not that she was queen regnant in her own right nor that these successive husbands were mere kings consort, deriving their positions through her. The new king assumes all the attributes of a monarch, as if his brother's death were absolutely all that was needed to make him king. He sends commissioners to Norway, and, according to the words of Rosencrantz, this king was assumed to have power to assure the crown to Hamlet at his death, and had done so before discovering whether his own incestuous marriage to his brother's widow would have issue. . . .

"It was impossible that the Ghost should have assumed that his demise would have devolved the crown on his brother, impossible that young Hamlet should assume it, impossible that any portion of the people of Denmark or of any other kingdom on earth should have assumed it, and therefore impossible that the murder should be assumed to be commisable with the motive assigned, viz., of succeeding to the throne or the queen. She would have been only dowager queen and young Hamlet would have been king."

We have quoted the more salient points of Dr. Denslow's criticism of "Hamlet." Turning to "Macbeth" he continues:

"In 'Macbeth' we have the like assumption on the part of a Scottish captain who has just won in a recent skirmish the title of 'Thane,' that if he can assassinate his king, Duncan, the Duncan's two athletic sons, Malcolm and Donalbain, survive and are in full health, yet Macbeth will then become king. No election or proclamation by the army, no renunciation by the heirs-apparent, no concurrence of the nobles is called for. To Lady Macbeth the succession appears assured as soon as she learns that Duncan is about to sleep under their roof. Nothing but murder is required to win a crown for a person between whom and the throne there stands two male heirs, both on the ground, one General Banquo, as distinguished as himself, and many earls and notables.

Succession by assassination was at all times as foreign to the Scotch character and history as cannibalism. Hospitality to guests, and especially at night, is an inborn and deeply felt religion among the Scotch. . . . In a country where hospitality is thus sacred and assassination is a thing unknown, the hideousness of murdering a king by night to get his throne is a foreign travesty on its face. Such crimes might occur in Northern Africa or Southern Asia, and even in Italy. During the invasion of Italy by the Lombards events occurred from which the criminal atrocity and ferocity of Macbeth might have been drawn. But to locate them in Scotland at any period is simply to transfer to the atmosphere of the Highlands a kind and form of depravity which, while it never existed in its fulness anywhere, never found any type or suggestion among the Scots."

It is evident that Dr. Denslow does not believe that Bacon wrote "Shakespeare." He says in closing:

"The tremendous energy of Shakespeare's tragedies lifts them above dramatic criticism, and makes them the standard. Their heroes are not men, their heroines are not women. Both are survivals over into the modern stage-life of the artist-made gods of the mythological pantheon. Richard III. is a better Satan than Milton drew. Macbeth is a better Belial. It is a proof of the moral advance of this age that the good taste of society revolts from the notion that Shakespeare's men were human. It does not greatly care for monstrosities of any kind in fiction, any more than for tortures in a theory of destiny. It prefers a drama whose characters are not revolting and do not rape the graceful form of History.

"The three plays cited furnish strong proofs, if any were needed, that the author of the plays could not have looked at his plots through a legalist imagination like that of Lord Bacon, the first lawyer in his day of the kingdom. They are the product of an imagination in which the descent of a throne to a brother, or to a successful chieftain in preference to a son, creates no sense of incongruity."

PESSIMISM IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

A GERMAN editor recently described the Russians as an apathetic people, roused occasionally by short spurts of energy, only to subside again into their accustomed stupor. An Italian writer, E. G. Boner, corroborates this statement in the *Nuova Antologia*, Rome. According to his view the Russian is too pessimistic to exert himself. He is unable to discover a lasting value in exertion. Life itself appears to him not worth living. This is best illustrated by the tone adopted by the Russian poet and novelist. Mr. Boner says:

"What is it that characterizes the hero of the Russian novelist and poet? Is it love, courage, virtue, honor, patriotism, or abnegation? None of these. The only thing for which the Russian writer is remarkable is his dissatisfaction, a dissatisfaction which is in a slight measure to be found in the English spleen, the German *Weltschmerz*, the *fithür* of the Turk, the *petit ennui* of the Parisian, and the Sicilian's *lissa*. There is nothing of that vigorous life which characterizes the Western people.

"The fact is, 'their civilization is only skin deep,' as Dumas expresses it. 'They are as ignorant and barbarous as a nation just beginning life, and yet as corrupt and dangerous as a people nearing their end.' Tourgueneff confesses as much. 'What we Russians want,' he says, 'is a master-hand to direct us. As it is, we are satisfied with nothing, believe in nothing, we never feel young, not even in our youth.' In another place he says: 'We Russians have not yet arrived at a true and proper educational system. We live in a certain state of primitiveness; we vegetate, preferring insipid things to things of greater moral and social importance.' And they seem unable to rouse themselves. Everywhere we meet the same lethargy, the same disgust with life, which the Russian writer thinks hardly worth living. Pushkin calls this excessive dissatisfaction the Russian distemper."

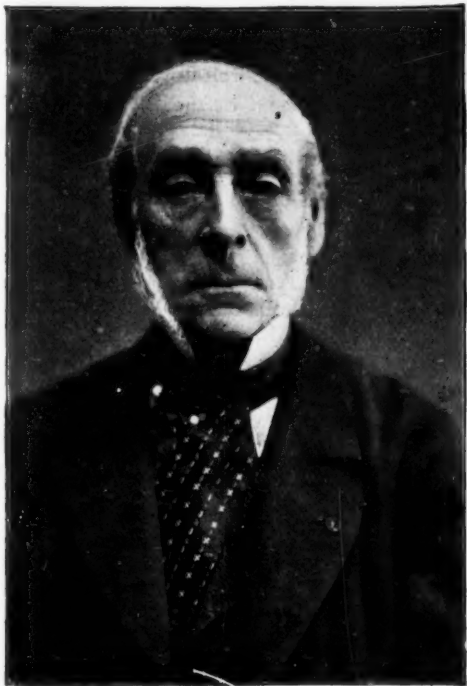
The writer quotes liberally from Russian novelists and poets to prove that, with few exceptions, the same want of joyous energy is wanting in all. Yet the Russian men of letters are well aware of their fault. Nicolaus Gogol, in his *Confessions*, says:

"Possessed of the highest natural gifts, master of phraseology,

acquainted with the bitterness of sarcasm and the power of lyricism, the Russian writer of to-day should nevertheless possess himself of a perfect knowledge of his people and his country, ere he begins his work. Only when he is hardened against misfortune, and has come victorious out of the struggle with the world, he should descend into the arena, to do battle as a champion for the rights of his people and the whole human race."

CONCERNING THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

IS there a Frenchman who would decline the honor of membership in the Academy? It is truly wonderful how this institution, founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, continues to be the bourne which seekers after literary immortality strive to reach. Yet the mocking spirit of the age has not spared the Academy, and numberless newspaper witticisms are aimed at "the Immortals." The fact remains, however, that a seat in the Academy is still accounted the height of ambition by most literary Frenchmen, and when a vacancy occurs in the ranks of the "Forty," competition among the men of letters who wish to fill it becomes fierce. It is well known that there are *littérateurs* in Paris who have spent the better part of their lives plotting and maneuvering to break down one barrier after another leading to the Academy, but all to little or no purpose. A popular impression has long prevailed among Frenchmen of a certain class, says Mr. Charles Robinson, in an article on "The Immortals" (*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for November), that the moment you enter the Academy the miseries of life are at an end; that everything worth living for is attained, and nothing left to desire; that you soar, as it were, into a region of peace and light above envy, above criticism, blessed forever. Alphonse Daudet, however, declares that those who have any talent usually lose it once they obtain admission to the Academy, because they are chilled by the high and dry atmosphere of the place, which he likens to an exclusive club. There is a certain tone that must be adopted and certain things that must be left unsaid. "It is," he remarks, "like putting children into their Sunday clothes and saying: 'Amuse yourselves, my dears, but don't get dirty.'" Mr. Robinson writes:



ERNEST LEGOUVÉ, THE "FATHER" OF THE ACADEMY.

"The author of 'Tartarin' gives a petulant and exaggerated, but very graphic picture of the seamy side of the Academy in his novel 'L'Immortel.' 'The Academy,' he says, 'is a taste that is going out, an ambition no longer in fashion. Suppose a man does succeed in getting in? Where is the good? What does it bring you? Money? Not as much as your hay crop. Fame? Yes; a hole-and-corner fame within a space no bigger than your hat. The Academy

is a snare and a delusion; it has nothing to offer; neither gift nor glory, nor the best thing of all, self-content. It is neither a retreat nor a refuge; those who, in their agony, have turned to the Academy, and weary of loving or weary of cursing have stretched forth their arms to her, have clasped but a shadow.'

"When this novel appeared in 1888, M. Daudet's literary enemies declared that it was written as a result of his anger at having himself been an unsuccessful candidate for admission to the ranks of the 'Forty.' To this charge he is reported to have retorted, that an author of whose latest book some sixty thousand copies were sold within a few weeks of publication, was able to take care of his own literary immortality better than the Academy."

Mr. Robinson gives a detailed account of the workings of the Academy, and follows with portraits of some of the "Immortals." He sketches Ernest Legouvé, the "father" of the Academy, who was elected in 1855, as follows:



VICTORIEN SARDOU.

"He is now eighty-six years of age, and his feet still retain the step which a dancing-master taught them seventy odd years ago. He presents a singularly picturesque appearance, and in his light bottle-green surtout and drab trousers, such as were fashionable under Louis Philippe, and his wide-crowned and broad-brimmed topper, looks just as if he had stepped out of an old family picture. He is old enough to have fallen in love with Malibran and to have induced Ristori to come forward as a rival of Rachel in a tragedy he had written for the latter, but in which she refused to act. He is, perhaps, best known to fame as the joint author with Scribe of 'Adrienne Lecouvreur.'"

Victorien Sardou, who was elected to the Academy in 1877, is delineated as follows:

"The greatest of living playwrights is not handsome. He carries a big head on a small body and wears his hair long like Daudet—an unpardonable sin even in a genius. Yet there is something striking and individual about his malarious, clean-shaven face, fleshless almost as Cardinal Manning's was, with its beak-like nose and great flashing eyes. He habitually wears the seediest of skull-caps, and bustles about with a nervously busy air, as tho he had come to direct a rehearsal. He is now sixty-two years old. As a youth he studied medicine, but his family being in need of more than medicinal support, he turned his attention to teaching history and mathematics. Then ambition inflated him, and just nine-and-thirty years ago, he perpetrated his first play. It was called 'La Taverne des Etudiants' and was a hopeless failure. So he starved for a time, but fortunately typhoid fever invaded his garret and introduced him to his neighbor, an actress, who nursed him back from the gates of death, and having married him, made him known to the theatrical world. Since then he has produced plays very prolifically, having supplied the 'Divine Sarah' with most of her best known parts."

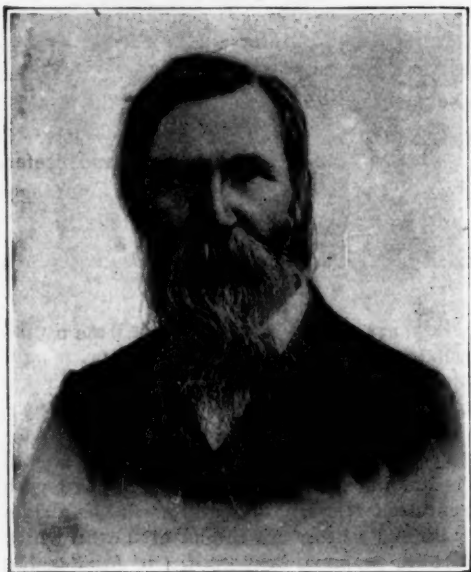
Mr. Robinson says it is a foregone conclusion that Zola will continue to present himself for election, and adds:

"As is well known, he has been knocking at the door of the Academy for years; but it is likely to remain closed against him. The great 'naturalist' counts several friends among the Academicians, but he is not looked upon with favor by the majority of the Immortals, who regard him as having defiled French literature. 'I am not in the least discouraged,' he said, after his last defeat, 'and shall present myself again and again. It is only a matter of patience. Balzac was blackballed, and yet everybody said that Balzac would have got in eventually if he had not died before the time came to present himself again. Then there was Victor Hugo, who had to present himself four times. Perhaps I

shall have to present myself twice as often, but I shall get there in the end. It is more for the novel than for myself that I am fighting. I want the novel to be recognized as the most important form of literature, next to lyric poetry, of the century. And the present constitution of the Academy does not recognize this fact. The novel is still in the eyes of the academicians what it was when novels were first written—a literary trifle that sat very low down at the table of the banquet of literature. Yes, I shall go on and on."

HONORS TO A DISTINGUISHED PHILOLOGIST.

THREE anniversaries in the life of Dr. Francis Andrew March, professor of the English language and comparative philology in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., were celebrated at that place on October 24—the seventieth anniversary of



PROF. FRANCIS ANDREW MARCH, LL.D., L.H.D.

Dr. March's birth, the fiftieth of his graduation, and the fortieth of his connection with Lafayette. The ovation was participated in by many distinguished educators from all parts of the country. During the day addresses were delivered by ex-President W. C. Cattell, Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, Prof. J. W. Bright, Dr. William Hayes Ward, and a number of others. A banquet was served, at which Professor March in a brief speech said:

"A college professor has a good position for friends; new troops arrive each year to keep him always young, and when he reaches his jubilee he finds he has a wonderful unearned increment. One is happy in an earnest pursuit of something useful to mankind. We look to the future. We like to help our Alma Mater. The scholar's foster-mother by eminence is his mother tongue, and one has a peculiar delight in doing anything to improve it—to make our English more simple, symmetrical, convenient, beautiful."

Dr. March was born at Millbury, Mass., October 25, 1825; was educated at Worcester, Mass., 1829-41; was graduated valedictorian at Amherst College in 1845, and was tutor there in 1847-49. He studied law and was admitted to the New York bar in 1850. In 1852, broken in health, he engaged in teaching in Fredericksburg, Va., and in 1825 he began his career at Lafayette College. In 1857 he was chosen professor of the English language and comparative philology, a position which he still holds. In 1873 he was chosen president of the American Philological Association. He took the direction, in 1879, of the work in America for the "New English Dictionary on Historical Principles" of the Philological Society of England, now in publication by the University of Oxford, and had charge of the etymologies of the "Standard Dictionary."

He is president of the Spelling Reform Association, councillor of the American Educational Association, vice-president of the London New Shakespeare Society, honorary member of the Philological Society, London, the American Philosophical Society, L'Association Fonétique des Professeurs de Langues Vivantes, Paris; and member of the National Council of Education, the American Antiquarian Society, etc.

A GLIMPSE OF STEVENSON, THE MAN.

ALL the friends of Robert Louis Stevenson praise the grand spirit that resided in the man. They delight to speak of the character, the nature, the personality which his gifts and qualities composed, rather than of his special qualities and gifts. They are fond of telling us that the doer was better than any of his deeds, his art in living finer than his art in writing. In this mood and in such words Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer introduces us to Stevenson as she found him ill in the most dismal possible chamber of a dismal New York hotel, in the spring of 1888, after he had come down from the Adirondacks. We reproduce her sketch, as follows:

"There were a great many things on Stevenson's bed—things to eat and to smoke, things to write with and to read. I have seen tidier sick-beds, and also invalids more modishly attired: this one wore over his shoulders an old red cloak with a hole for the head in the middle (a *serape*, I supposed), which, faded and spotted with ink, looked much like a school-room table-cloth. But the untidiness seemed a proof of his desire to make the most of each passing minute; clearly, the littering things had been brought, not in case they might be wanted, but as answers to actual and eager needs. Ill as he was, Stevenson had been reading and writing—and smoking; . . . and in fact, I call him an invalid chiefly because, as I remember him, the term has such a picturesque unfitness. His body was in evil case, but his spirit was more bright, more eager, more ardently and healthily alive than that of any other mortal.

"I find myself repeating the one word 'eager.' There is none which better befits Stevenson's appearance and manner and talk. His mind seemed to quiver with perpetual hope of something that would give it a new idea to feed upon, a new fact to file away, a new experience to be tested and savored. I could read this attitude even in the quick cordiality of his greeting. The welcome was not for me, as myself, but for the new person—for the new human being, who, possessing ears and a tongue, might possibly contribute some item to the harvest of the day."

Mrs. Van Rensselaer traces in Stevenson's profile "sensitivity and refinement of a virile sort in the general cast of the face and head, sagacity in the long but not prominent nose, and poetic feeling in the contour of the brow." In full view the countenance was remarkable. "The upper part, extraordinarily broad between the eyes, was deerlike in its gentle serenity, but the lower part, very narrow in comparison, was almost fox-like in its keen alertness; and the mobility of the mouth hardly seemed to fit with the steady intentness of the wide, dark eyes." To quote again:

"I remember how Stevenson's face looked when he said that, long tho he had been tied to sedentary habits, and deeply tho he loved the art they permitted him to practise, the one thing in the world that he held to be the best was still the joy of outdoor living; it was a beautiful face just then, because it revealed a soul which could endure without bemoaning itself. And for the same reason it was beautiful again when it turned merry over a little tale of attempts to learn the art of knitting as a solace for hours of wearisome languor—unavailing attempts, altho he had persisted in them until he brought himself to the verge—nay, he declared, actually over the verge—of tears. An amusing little story it seemed as he told its details, yet in itself and in the manner of its telling it might have moved a listener to tears in his turn, so unconscious did the teller seem that a lifelong story of smiling conflict with bitter denials and restrictions, when reduced to its very lowest terms, then showed the very sharpest, most tragical edge of its pathos.

"I should like to make you understand how Stevenson gave this story, and how he spoke (now with a very conscious pride) about the strategical soldier-games which, in scientific ways, he and his stepson were in the habit of playing; I should like to relate how he pounced upon every Americanism I chanced to utter, not deriding it, but shaking it in the teeth of a pleased curiosity as a bit of treasure-trove, a new fragment of speech with an origin, a history, a utility that must be learned; and in other ways to explain what a zest he had for those myriad little interests, little

occupations, discoveries, and acquisitions, which make existence a perpetual joy to a fresh and questing mind, but which most adult minds have grown too stiff and dull to value. And of course I should like to record how he spoke about his own writings, and, with even quicker pleasure, talked about those of others. But to mummify beautiful, vivid speech is to do it deep injustice, and so I will not try to reproduce his words; and if I should try to paraphrase them, I should merely blur their meaning to myself and make it clear to no one else."

ANOTHER BLOW FOR BARRAS.

HAVING run the gauntlet of the critics some time ago, it was reserved for the "Memoirs of Barras" to get a last stinging blow from the steely hand of *The Edinburgh Review* (October). The writer confesses to having expected much from this work, but he finds it a contemptible failure, even as a running commentary on the era it deals with. As a narrative "it is meager, shallow, and poor;" "it swarms with misstatements and downright falsehood;" "it is a tissue of misrepresentations." It is admitted, however, that it would be unjust to assert that the book has no historical value. The critic says that the narrative of the events that led to the fall of Robespierre, to the defeat of the Commune of Paris, and to the victory of the Convention and of the men of Thermidor, is interesting and may be read with profit. We quote as follows:

"A few of the sketches are, no doubt, clever; that of Talleyrand, for instance, if a caricature, and grossly libelous, has a certain kind of merit. But we are not surprised that the editor of this work has told us that his first impulse was to destroy it as a noxious farrago of self-glorification and atrocious calumny—to crush it out of sight like a venomous reptile. These professed reminiscences and thoughts of Barras are, to a considerable extent, lies; they breathe all that was worst in the spirit of the old régime, and in the hatreds and passions of the Revolution: they are instinct with malice and uncharitableness in almost every page. One of their chief characteristics is revolting vanity; whether as an Alcibiades of *bonnes fortunes*, or as a champion of the Convention in its fiery trials, or as a ruler of the destinies of France, the author surpasses every one else, and exults in the foolishness of self-worship. Their unceasing malevolence, too, is simply disgusting; scarcely a good word is said of any of the leading men of the time; their acts are usually placed in the worst light, or described in the darkest or most unbecoming colors. As might have been expected, Napoleon is the mark of defamation that literally stops at nothing. . . . The most detestable part of the book, however, is the treatment Barras metes out to women: we see in this the light wickedness of the bad seigneur and the lawless profligacy of the untamed Jacobin; it reminds us of the deeds of those furies of their sex who murdered their lovers when their lust was sated. What we find in these pages about Mme. Tallien and Mme. de Staël ought not to have been published; and if the chapter devoted to Joséphine Beauharnais may contain a small residuum of fact, it is charged with extravagant and absurd falsehood, and is only worthy of the pen of Hébert. The chief value, indeed, of passages like these is to show us what manner of men those were whom the Revolution raised to a bad eminence. Barras was a governor of France for nearly five years; he was an audacious liar and a consummate blackguard."

RUSSIAN musical critics can not comprehend the great popularity which Wagner enjoys with Russian opera-goers. Only "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser" have so far been made known in Russia, and the enthusiasm of the public grows with every repetition of these operas. The present season was opened with Mozart, but the opera-house was but half-filled; when "Tannhäuser" was produced, the house was crowded, and the overture, as well as every solo, was frantically applauded. The musical critic of *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, confesses himself unable to account for the public's preference; he finds the "Tannhäuser" music dull, dry, unintelligible, and meaningless, and yet, he says, it delights the public even more than the most musical and brilliant Italian aria. "Where is the time," asks the critic, "when we musical experts plumed ourselves on our trained judgment and asserted with dignity that the public's ignorance of Wagner is wholly pardonable, because it is necessary to be educated to understand the composer's ideas and sympathize with his ideals?"

WHO SHALL BE LAUREATE?

A GREAT deal of interest is being manifested by American *littérateurs*, especially our poets, in the question of the laureateship of England. In response to inquiries as to choice, sent out by the *New York Times*, there appear five letters in that paper of October 27, the writers being Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, Prof. Charles F. Richardson, Mr. Charles Henry Webb, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, and Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, all of whom favor the appointment of Swinburne, Mr. Gilder expressing that preference "with some diffidence." Professor Richardson thinks that when all deductions are made, the author of "Atalanta in Calydon" remains the most significant singer of to-day. Mr. Webb says that, judging by the quality of his verse alone, Swinburne is preeminently the man. Mr. Schuyler remarks that to the readers of English poetry Swinburne is already the poet laureate of England. Mr. Stedman, whose letter heads the symposium, begins by saying that as international copyright has joined British authors in a common gild with our own, their language and literature being ours as well, and the American market becoming the best market for their best productions, he does not see why an American may not state his own opinion and preference in the matter of the laureateship. We quote some passages of Mr. Stedman's letter, as follows:

"It is my feeling that Mr. Swinburne really has no peer in any competition for the laureateship. For one, I hope the office will be speedily filled. Since 1843 it has added dignity to the station of English poetry; it has come so much 'greener from the brows' of Wordsworth and Tennyson that it would be a pity to have it wither on the cabinet walls.

"As a matter of fact, lyrical poetry is what is expected from a laureate in the exercise of his function. Swinburne is preeminently a lyrist, the finest lyric voice in England, the most eloquent living master of the ode and song. Your phrase, 'judged by the quality of his verse alone,' reminds us that there are other considerations. With respect, then, to the morals of his muse, it should be realized that throughout the long series of his works, since the date of 'Atalanta in Calydon,' and including that masterpiece, he has not written an ignoble line. The success of 'Atalanta' thirty years ago brought about a collection of his juvenile poems, 'The Ferment of New Wine,' which were called in question at the time. As to his republicanism, more than one poet of gentle blood in England has carried a passion for freedom to the utmost, and when Oxford is proudly laying claim to Shelley there can be no distrust of the singer of Italian liberty and of reform in England. Whenever the supremacy of Great Britain has been at stake, the patriotism of Swinburne (the son of an English admiral, and a scion of the Percys) has given no uncertain sound."

NOTES.

THE biography of the late John Stuart Blackie, which has just appeared in *Edinburgh*, contains many anecdotes of that quaint and lovable old Scotchman. Here is a pathetic little story of his class-room. "A student, reading with the book in his left hand, was called to order, and bidden to hold it in the other. He colored and continued to read as before. The professor was annoyed, and reprimanded him sharply. The class hissed at this, and the student held up the stump which was all that remained of his right arm. Then Blackie stepped down from his desk, and taking the young fellow in his arms, begged his pardon with tears in his eyes, and, turning to the rest, he said, 'I am glad that I have gentlemen to teach,' and went back to his desk in an outburst of applause."

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY made his first appearance in print in the pages of *The Cork Magazine*, which was started by his father. "It was a love story," he tells us in the course of an illustrated interview in *The Young Man* for November, "and the scene was laid in the Blackwater. I forget the title of the story, and I forget what became of the lovers, but I remember that one of the characters in the book was 'Mr. Parnell.' I do not know why I chose that name, and I think of it now as a singular coincidence."

"LORNA DOONE," with which Mr. Blackmore's name is most often associated, in spite of the fact that he has written a dozen or more works of fiction since its publication in 1869, was not the author's first venture in literature. Nine years previous he had essayed poetry, of which he published several volumes, and a translation of the first two of Vergil's "Georgics," under the title "The Farm and Fruit of Old." His first novel, "Clara Vaughan," written in 1852, was not printed until 1864.—*The Bookman*.

LORD TENNYSON is said to have declared that the late Mrs. Alexander's sacred poem, "The Burial of Moses," was one of the poems by a living writer of which he would have been proud to be the author.

SCIENCE.

DOGMATISM OF SCIENCE.

DR. GEORGE M. GOULD, of Philadelphia, protests energetically against the assumption—which he says is “the fundamental thesis of a certain class of scientists”—that the phenomena of life are all explainable as ordinary phenomena of matter and energy. He says in *Science* (October 25):

“To ordinary—what I should call normal or healthy—minds, this is as perfect an example of deduction, theory, or dogmatism as could be stated. So long as the old materialistic bauble of spontaneous generation remains the veriest will-o'-the-wisp, the most undemonstrated and undemonstrable absurdity, so long have these ‘scientists’ not a shred or shadow of evidence that their dogma has any genuine scientific basis. For every biologic fact there must be posited the unexplained, and so far inexplorable fact of life itself, of sentience, or ‘sensitive’ or ‘irritable’ protoplasm, as the very beginning of the fact. To say in advance that this life, sensitiveness, irritability, etc., is explainable upon the principles or forces of physics is in most absolute contradiction of the scientific spirit, and one who dogmatically asserts it has yet to learn the a b c of scientific method. The scientist who thus commits scientific suicide may charitably be excused on the ground that he is a victim of the subtle laws of psychologic heredity, that he is an eighteenth-century atheist masquerading as scientist, one with a dissident dogma unwarrantably compelling science to a service from which she must instinctively rebel.”

The immediate cause of Dr. Gould's protest was the appearance of a letter from Prof. W. K. Brooks in which he urges that all scientific men unite against “the vitalists,” that is, those who hold that there is a vital principle in organized bodies that marks them off from dead or unorganized matter. Of this demand, Dr. Gould says:

“This rallying cry for unanimity of utterance rather than for adherence to personal conviction is sadly suggestive. It would seem that a more ‘virtuous’ ideal would be that of following truth rather than partizanship. ‘Failure to agree’ is stigmatized, but it might be politic to first ask who are the disagreeers. The answer to that question might result in the finding that Professor Brooks and his party are the disagreeers or sectarians, because if my observation is correct the scorned vitalists, as Professor Gage avers, constitute the immense majority of scientific workers, and the few materialists who presume to speak in the name of their scientific brethren have no brief so to represent them. The cool assumption that biologic science is coterminous with physics is difficult to correctly characterize—politely. The refutation of that dogma has been made a hundred times and no adequate answer to these refutations has ever been made. Take one of these refutations, Beale's “Protoplasm;” no dispassionate and logical mind, knowing aught of the history of science or the laws of logic, can deny that the argumenst and facts there set forth leave the dogmas of scientific materialism smashed to utter and everlasting smithereens.”

Air-Propellers for Steamships.—“To propel balloons and the various forms of air-ships, so-called, by some kind of screw-propeller, much after the manner followed in current steamship practise, has for a long time been one of the aims of aeronautic enthusiasts,” says *Cassier's Magazine*, October. “To equip an ordinary ship, however, in its legitimate element, with air-propellers, or, in other words, with propellers revolving in the air instead of in the water, and to effect propulsion solely by their aid, is one of the latest suggestions of the times. It has been proposed to make these air-propellers similar in shape to the ordinary water-screw, with sails or blades of thin sheet-metal, and it is said to have been found, experimentally, that for equal numbers of revolutions, equal intensity of thrust, engine power and speed, the area of the propeller should be about twelve times that of the water-screw. A big Atlantic liner, skimming over the sea with what would look like a string of mammoth children's pin-wheels on each side, spinning round in the air, is the startling vision for which, apparently, we are called upon to prepare ourselves.”

FOUR LITTLE SKY-TRAVELERS.

PROF. E. E. BARNARD, who is well known as the discoverer of Jupiter's fifth satellite, and as the performer of other noteworthy feats in astronomy, has just added another to his list by measuring, with the great Lick telescope, the diameters of the four largest asteroids, or minor planets, whose size could hitherto only be guessed at by their brightness. How far off such guesses were, and what the truth is, Professor Barnard tells in an article (*Popular Astronomy*, November), from which we quote a few extracts:

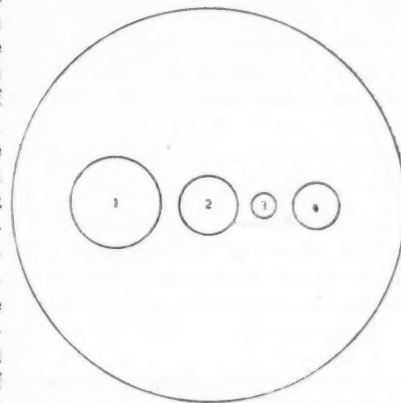
“Between the orbits of the planets Mars and Jupiter is situated a zone of very small planets. At least 400 of these little bodies are now known, and they doubtless exist by thousands. How small the smallest of these may be can not be even estimated. Possibly there may be multitudes of them not larger than grains of sand; but such, of course, we can never see. The smallest that have been discovered are possibly not above ten miles in diameter. The first four discovered of these bodies, however, are of considerable dimensions, and form respectable but modest-sized worlds. The first one of these objects known was discovered January 1, 1801, by Piazzi, of Palermo in Sicily. He named it Ceres after the tutelary goddess of Sicily. It was found to be revolving around the sun in a period of four and sixth tenths years at a mean distance of 256 millions of miles. A second, third, and fourth were found in the years 1802, 1804, and 1807, respectively, by Olbers and Harding, the former discovering two. These were named Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. It was suggested by Olbers that possibly there were hot fragments of a great planet once existing between Mars and Jupiter that had for some unknown reason burst asunder. A further and immediate search did not reveal any more of the ‘fragments.’

“Nearly forty years afterward, however, Hencke, after a long search of many years, began anew the discovery of these small planets in 1845, since which time their discovery has been rapid. Especially has the discovery increased enormously in the past three years through the agency of photography. What their origin is due to we do not know. It is not probable, however, that they are the results of the burstings of any one planet, as suggested originally by Olbers.

“These bodies have been variously called asteroids—minor planets. They are so small that in ordinary telescopes they appear only as stellar points, without any sensible or measurable disks. Various efforts have been made to determine the dimensions of the brighter ones. The work has been principally based upon a consideration of their light. The quantity of light they reflect is more or less directly measurable.”

Professor Barnard goes on to explain that by measuring this quantity of light and comparing it with that emitted by a planet, Mercury, for instance, the size may be estimated. This could be done accurately if the reflective power or “albedo” of the asteroid were the same as that of the planet. But there is no way of finding this out. In fact, it is very unlikely, for the albedo of each of the planets is different from that of any of the others. So if we assume that the reflecting power is like that of Mars we get diameters of Ceres and Vesta 120 miles greater than if we assume it to be like that of Mercury.

“Some efforts have been made to measure directly the diameters of the four brightest of these bodies. At best, however, these have been but mere guesses, since the instruments used were entirely inadequate to deal with such minute quantities as the diameters of the asteroids. Especially are the earlier attempts in this line extremely discordant. Schroter measured the diam-



RELATIVE SIZE OF ASTEROIDS AND MOON.
The including circle represents the moon.

eter of Ceres, and made it 2,025 miles. About the same time Sir William Herschel found from his measures that it was about 100 miles in diameter!

"There are not more than one or two instruments in the world capable of properly measuring these small planets. They have apparently not attempted the work, having hopelessly given the asteroids over to the photometric methods. It is of the highest importance, however, that a true knowledge of the dimensions of some of the asteroids should be had.

"On examining Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta with our thirty-six-inch telescope I found that they presented readily measurable disks, and that their diameters with this noble instrument could be determined with much certainty. I therefore took up their measurement, and have carried on the work for the past two years. The results of this work have just been sent to the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain at London. We now know for the first time the true dimensions of these four asteroids.

"I have thought these results might be of considerable popular interest if stated briefly. The following are the diameters from the two years' work with the thirty-six inch:

DIAMETERS.	
Ceres.....	485 miles.
Pallas.....	304 miles.
Juno.....	118 miles.
Vesta.....	243 miles.

"These will be very close to the true dimensions. Juno was very difficult from its extremely small size. It was at the limit of measurement with the great telescope.

"Astronomers have always considered Vesta as the largest of the asteroids, because it was the brightest. In reality it is the third in size, Ceres being by far the largest. For some reason the surface of Vesta is highly reflective. Its albedo is four times as great as that of Ceres."

THE WONDERFUL MAXIM GUN.

THE following description of the Maxim gun, taken from an account by Dr. Henry M. Field of a visit to the inventor, contributed to *The Evangelist*, New York, October 10, is reproduced here for the powerful and vivid impression it gives of Maxim's remarkable engine of destruction:

"His [Mr. Maxim's] special pet, his 'daily,' is the marvelous gun, that does not fire single shots, but literally 'rains bullets,' as the elements in their fury rain hailstones. It is a light affair to look at, having the appearance of a small brass cannon, mounted on a tripod, and aimed and worked by one man, who sits behind it, on a saddle like that of a bicycle, from which he can point it up or down with as much ease as if it were a pistol, or swing it to the right or left, as an enemy approaches from one or another quarter.

"But how is the gun loaded? Ah, here is the beauty of it: it loads itself! The originality of the invention lies in this: that it utilizes the recoil, so that (as the cartridges are strung on a belt, that carries from a hundred and fifty to four hundred rounds) every kick of the gun throws out the exploded cartridge on one side of the gun, and on the other throws the next cartridge into place, so that the discharge is incessant. You have only to press the button, and the gun does the rest. As long as you keep your finger on the button the firing goes on, the gun throwing eleven minie bullets a second, 666 a minute!

"But not quite so fast," I hear some one say who has made a study of firearms; 'don't you know that this incessant firing would heat the gun so that it would explode, and do more destruction at the rear end than at the muzzle?' Oh yes, gentle critic, I know all this, and am glad you spoke of it, as it gives me occasion to point out one more contrivance of this marvelous machine. That steel barrel, through which an incessant flash streams like a continuous streak of lightning, melting or exploding everything near it, passes through water! It is all the while immersed in water—that is, encased in what is called the 'water jacket,' so that the gun, like a good soldier, 'keeps cool' while doing its most deadly work.

"Thus it is that the man at the gun is master of the situation, and need not run away even if he is attacked by a regiment, unless it comes upon him by surprise, and takes him at close quarters, or some villainous sharpshooter picks him off before he

gets to business. Let the regiment keep at a respectful distance, and give the brave fellow a chance, and he will lay them low by hundreds; and indeed let the enemy be ever so numerous, if they will only stand up like men to be shot at, he will mow down half a dozen regiments while he is smoking his cigar!"

HOW LONG CAN SEEDS LIVE?

NOT long ago it was generally believed that grains of wheat from Egyptian tombs had been made to germinate, and there seemed, therefore, to be no limit to the dormant life of a seed. When these stories were proved to be without foundation, there was a general tendency to disbelieve all of a similar kind. Now, however, it seems established that seeds may live, under proper conditions, a great many years, perhaps for centuries; and when we consider that under these circumstances the protoplasm within the seed actually maintains its vitality, this fact is very significant. On the question of how seeds accomplish this, much light has been thrown by recent experiments of C. de Candolle, the French botanist, which he describes in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 14). We translate below some parts of his article:

"Seeds that have retained their germinating power are said to possess 'latent life.' This expression lacks precision, for we may ask whether the life of the seeds is completely arrested or if it is only retarded, and the answers would not be the same in all cases, as I propose to show. . . .

"We owe to Messrs. Van Tieghem and Bounier the following experiment, which proves that seeds can, in fact, live for a certain time this retarded life. Three lots of the same number of peas and beans were placed, the first in the open air, the second in a sealed glass tube containing ordinary air, the third in a sealed tube containing only pure carbonic-acid gas. At the end of two years the seeds of the first lot had sensibly increased in weight and nearly all had retained their germinating power. Those preserved in the confined air had increased less in weight and germinated in less number than the preceding. Moreover, the air contained in the tube with them had changed in composition; its proportion of oxygen had fallen to 11.4 per cent. and there was mixed with it 3.8 per cent. of carbonic acid. As to the seeds kept in the carbonic acid, none of them could germinate and their weight had not changed."

Experiments are then described by M. de Candolle that relate to the wonderful power of resistance to cold displayed by seeds. Experiments already made by others show that these seeds may germinate after having been exposed to a temperature of 1008 below zero, Centigrade. Now the researches of Pictet in his celebrated low-temperature laboratory in Berlin show that at such a point chemical action totally ceases, hence the active life of the seeds in question must have been really suspended, and nevertheless they were able to germinate when planted. In M. de Candolle's own experiments seeds were subjected once a day for 118 days to a temperature of 378 to 538 below zero, for 8 to 20 hours at a time, and notwithstanding this harsh treatment they sprouted when planted. If the life of the seeds, however, were really suspended, they must be able to live out of contact with air for a certain time. In order to see whether they could do this, M. de Candolle kept seeds under mercury from one to three months without killing them.

In this state of suspended life a seed is in a chemical condition, according to M. Candolle, somewhat resembling that of an explosive mixture; that is, it is ready for chemical action (growth), but that action will not begin until the surrounding conditions are right. In the explosive these are conditions of dryness, temperature, etc., just as they are with the seed. A seed, then, is a little bomb, only waiting to be touched off, release its store of energy and send out a discharge in the shape of a sprout. M. de Candolle remarks on this as follows:

"This state of chemical and vital inertia may last a long time, perhaps even indefinitely. It is, at least, as it seems to me, the only way of explaining the preservation of seeds during a great

number of years. Cases are known where they have germinated after a period so long that it is impossible to believe that they have continued in life, properly speaking, in the interval, no matter how slowly the processes of life may have gone on. Here are some remarkable examples:

"A. P. de Candolle mentions seeds that sprouted very well after more than sixty years.

"Girardin has seen beans sprout, that had lain in the storehouse of Tournefort more than one hundred years.

"In 1850 Robert Brown sowed, from curiosity, some seeds from the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, where they had remained for more than 150 years. He succeeded in making several germinate, in particular one of *Nelumbium speciosum* [a water-lily] of which the plant has been preserved in the galleries of the British Museum, where I saw it a few years since.

"The alleged germination of mummy-wheat is, as is now generally known, but a baseless fable. It appears, besides, that the wheat was always sterilized before being put into the sarcophagi, which precluded all possibility of its growth. But to make up for the falsity of this story, divers well-authenticated facts show that seeds can preserve their power of sprouting after an extremely prolonged sojourn beneath the earth, that is to say, in shelter from atmospheric influences. The most extraordinary case of this kind is that observed several years since by Professor de Heldreich, director of the Botanic Garden at Athens. While botanizing in the neighborhood of the mines of Laurium, this savant discovered in 1873 a *Glaucium* that he took at once to be a new species, and he described it under the name of *Glaucium*. This plant made its appearance on a piece of land from which had recently been removed a thick layer of rubbish coming from the ancient working of the neighboring mines. This layer must have been at least 1,500 years old. Unless we believe in spontaneous generation, it seems necessary to suppose that this *Glaucium* must be a species that existed long ago in the locality, whose seeds had been preserved in the earth and rubbish that covered them."

M. Candolle here goes on to describe the experiments of Professor Peter, of Göttingen, on the cultivation of mold taken from forests, which show that here, too, seeds, lie dormant for years beneath the soil. Peter's conclusion is thus quoted:

"Altho the experiments that have been described do not solve the question of how long the seeds retain their germinative power, their results show that in the case of many plants of field or prairie this period may greatly exceed half a century."

M. de Candolle says, in conclusion:

"These researches of Professor Peter certainly deserve attention. We must hope that they will be imitated in other countries and in divers kinds of land, for they may reveal very important facts for biology and prehistoric botany. Alphonse de Candolle has already dwelt on the interest it would excite to make borings in the Alpine snows for the purposes of recovering vestiges of the vegetation anterior to the glacial period. It is to be regretted that this idea has never been carried out, for the facts that I have just stated almost make us hope that researches of this kind might lead to the discovery of germs yet capable of growth altho dating from an early epoch."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Seamless Pipe.—The most wonderful of several new machines recently invented for the manufacture of seamless pipes, according to *Engineering Mechanics*, is that of B. Priol, director of the Mannesmann Pipe Works, in Landore. The novelty lies in the fact that the metal during the working process is kept stationary by means of two rolls lying upon their axles and turning toward each other in opposite direction. "The grooves in these rolls are of special form and convert a short, thick, hollow bar, placed between them, into a pipe of desired diameter and thickness of wall. No skilled labor is required to operate this machine, as it works perfectly automatically. When the bar is released by the rolls it is pushed forward the required distance by means of an ingenious appliance. Not much power is necessary to operate the machine. . . . Seamless pipes are in increasing demand, and the enormous quantity required by the bicycle industry alone is said to be sufficient to keep the greater part of the works, where these pipes are manufactured, day and night in operation."

A USEFUL PRINCIPLE IN INVENTION.

WE recently quoted in these columns an energetic protest against the too prevalent idea that the inventor does his work by the aid of a sort of divine afflatus—a heaven-given special faculty denied to other mortals. The author maintained that aptness in invention can be fostered and trained in the mind like any other quality, and advocated a special educational course to this end. Now comes Mr. Edward P. Thompson, who in an article in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, entitled "Reversal in Invention," points out a simple fact that may be of the greatest use to future inventors, as it certainly would have been to inventors in the past. He reminds us that a large number of important devices may be sorted out into pairs, one of each pair being what he calls a "reversal" of the other. Thus the dynamo, which transforms mechanical into electric energy, on being reversed becomes the motor, which changes electric energy back again into the mechanical form. Now if this principle of reversal had only been recognized long ago, each of these pairs of inventions would have required but a single inventive act, instead of two entirely independent ones. Both the invention and its reversal would have been devised at once, instead of by different persons going through different trains of thought at widely different periods. We quote a few of Mr. Thompson's illustrations of these "reversed" inventions:

"At the time the microscope was invented the principle of reversal could have been applied by reasoning that, if a distant large object could be made to appear nearer, could not a near object be made to appear larger? Had this idea been created, the mechanical execution could have been carried out by experiments with lenses of different convexities, concavities, and numbers.

"A reversal of the telephone, which causes distant sounds to appear near, would be a microphone, but the present instrument is improperly named, as it does not enlarge but simply creates a sound. When first invented its wonderful power was spoken of as making the walking of a fly sound like thunder, but this is false, because the fly jarred loose carbon electric contacts, thereby causing great fluctuations of current and violent action of the receiving telephone. . . .

"The present air-brake system is now recognizable as a reversal of the early type, but a long time passed before the change took place. The principle had not been used as a kind of tool, and, therefore, the idea of the new brake did not come by demand of the mind, but by a combination of circumstances, that is to say, accidentally. The two systems of brake referred to are perhaps already conjectured by the reader, the first operating to stop a train by the positive action of compressed air against the wheels through the medium of the usual brake shoes, and the second by the negative action of compressed air, which normally holds the shoes away from the wheels in opposition to a spring. The advantages of the second way are apparent as soon as compared as to their main object, safety; for by the former the train can not be stopped in case of leak or a disordered pump, while with the latter the train stands still as soon as the air leaks out or the pumps refuse to work. . . .

"The mental process of investigating this subject makes the principle so simple that it is a wonder that inventions existed so long before their opposite phases were thought of. Electricity furnishes several examples besides the dynamo-motor example, where the principle was not applied by a predetermined act. The old form of burglar-alarm had an open circuit, and the process of opening the window closed the circuit and rang a bell. The reversal of this is a normally closed circuit. The opening of the window breaks the circuit, and the bell rings. The idea once gained, and the advantages are apparent, for an alarm is given if the burglar cuts the wire. . . .

"The storage-battery, altho condemned for railway-traction, is still one of the valuable inventions of the day, and is an exact reversal of the galvanic battery. The reversal is disclosed by stating that the operation of the primary or galvanic battery consisted in placing metal plates into a solution of salt or acid, and carrying off the electric current by a wire. The reverse of this consists in starting with an electric current, after the battery is partly exhausted, and passing the current through the solution in order to restore the chemicals to their original composition, ready to give off current as before the charging."

WRAPPING-PAPER FROM A SANITARY STANDPOINT.

IN the hunt of the modern scientist for microbes, the wrapping-papers used in shops have not escaped. French chemists have discovered that these papers may be in certain cases a grave source of danger. One French city, at least, has regulated their use by municipal ordinance, as will be seen from the following article abstracted by the *Revue Scientifique* from the *Revue d'Hygiene*, and contributed to the latter journal by M. Blaise, director of the Board of Health and Statistics of Montpellier, France:

"Hygienists have as yet given little attention to this subject. This is doubtless because of the fact that in most cities the paper used to wrap up food substances is new and proper for such use.

"But in some cases, and in Montpellier in particular, there has been noted the employment of old or of soiled paper, such as newspaper, account books, manuscript or printed works.

"Without doubt these old papers are usually kept for wrapping around dry vegetables or substances that must undergo cooking before serving as food. But they have been used also for certain substances that are eaten raw or that have already been cooked, such as cheese, sausages, ham, fowls, etc., whence there is possible danger to the consumer.

"It is easy to show that old paper, paper bearing print or writing, having come in contact with one or more persons, may have been soiled or impregnated with morbid germs by such contact. It suffices to recall the classic example of Trousseau concerning the transmission of scarlatina through a letter written by a person just recovering from that disease. The possibility of infection by the intermediary of books is so well recognized that in certain cities precautions are taken to prevent contagion from books given out at circulating libraries.

"Besides, these papers, after being once used, may have been thrown aside and have gathered dust from the air. This dust may contain disease-germs. . . . Numerous complaints having been received from citizens of Montpellier, the municipal laboratory was ordered in 1892 to make an inquiry of which the conclusions, formulated by the director, M. Astre, are as follows:

"1. The use of old newspapers, prospectuses, pamphlets, and book-leaves to wrap up food substances, either dry or moist, should be strictly forbidden.

"2. Old business account-books may be used for wrapping dry food, on condition that they are decently clean; but from time to time seizures should be made to assure permanent control.

"3. Paper not artificially colored and not printed or written upon is the only kind that should be used to wrap moist food substances."

"In accordance with this report, a municipal ordinance to regulate the use of wrapping-papers was passed of the following purport:

"Art. 1. No painted or soiled paper of any kind shall be used in any case to wrap articles of food.

"Art. 2. Colored paper, old newspapers, pamphlets or books, registers, and other manuscripts must be used only for wrapping dry legumes, roots, or tubers (dry beans, potatoes, etc.), and then only when perfectly clean. The police assisted by the municipal laboratory are empowered to see to the proper condition of the paper employed.

"Art. 3. Moist food substances (butcher's meat, flesh of all kinds, sausages, pastry, sweetmeats, butter, cheese, lard, cooked or soaked legumes . . . moist salt fish, fish sold in portions, as salmon), must not be wrapped in any paper but new unsoiled wrapping-paper, either white or brown."

"The ordinance forbids all colored paper. And, in fact, many colors contain poisonous substances. . . . There is every reason to regard the measure adopted by the authorities of Montpellier as excellent from a sanitary standpoint. Other municipalities will certainly not be slow to imitate the example set by this city."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"AMONG the most interesting water-power installations now in existence are, without a question, the artesian-well plants which of late have gone into operation at different places in the western part of the United States," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "Incidentally they have given prominence to the much-neglected water-motor, which for years past has led a modest kind of existence, notwithstanding its very fair claims to consideration."

Pitch of the Human Voice.—In discussing a paper in the physical section of the American Association, at its recent meeting, Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens stated that "the lowest recorded tone of the voice is that of a basso named Fischer, who lived during the sixteenth century, and who sounded *F*₀, about 43 vibrations per second." Mr. Stevens himself, without possessing a bass voice, has sounded as low as *A*₀, 53½ vibrations per second, when his vocal cords were thickened by an attack of catarrh. This, however, is under abnormal conditions. "The highest note hitherto recorded in the books was attained in singing by Lucrezia Ajugari, called 'La Bastardella.' At Parma in 1770 she sang for Mozart several passages of extraordinarily high pitch, one of which included *C*₆, 2,048 vibrations per second. She trilled in *D*₅, 1,152 vibrations, and was able to sing as low as *G*₂, 192 vibrations, having thus a range of nearly 4½ octaves. Ajugari's upper limit has been attained by Ellen Beach Yaw, of Rochester. Mr. Stevens has often estimated, by comparisons with a tuning-fork, the pitch of a child's squeal, while at play, which has been repeatedly found to be in excess of 2,500 vibrations per second, in one case as high as *G*₆, about 3,072 vibrations. The total range between these extremes is in excess of six octaves."

Sense of Sight in Spiders.—"Professor and Mrs. Peckham, in continuing their studies of spiders, have published some extremely interesting observations upon the sense of sight," says *The American Naturalist*, October. "Concerning the range of vision the authors think their experiments 'prove conclusively that *Attidæ* see their prey (which consists of small insects) when it is motionless, up to a distance of five inches; that they see insects in motion at much greater distances; and that they see each other distinctly up to at least twelve inches. The observations on blinded spiders and the numerous instances in which spiders which were close together, and yet out of sight of each other, showed that they were unconscious of each other's presence render any other explanation of their action unsatisfactory. Sight guides them, not smell.' The authors also experimented with the color sense of spiders, and reached the opinion 'that all the experiments taken together strongly indicate that spiders have the power of distinguishing colors.'"

Gold from Sea-Water.—Some space has recently been devoted by the daily papers to the discussion of the practicability of schemes for the recovery of gold in sea-water. *The Electrical World*, October 26, describes a method suggested by the *Electrician*, London. "It consists in using plates of iron as anodes and plates of amalgamated copper or zinc as cathodes, which in some cases may be arranged to hold a certain quantity of mercury; these plates form, in conjunction with the sea-water, an electric battery, or may be connected to a dynamo; the gold, it is claimed, will be deposited on the copper cathode or on the mercury, it being supposed to be in combination with iodine; the chief point is to have the greatest possible volume of sea-water pass between the plates."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"If carpets must continue, a thing greatly to be deprecated," says *The Lancet*, "they should be rubbed with a damp cloth rather than brushed, and if, in deference to prejudice, they must be brushed, this should be done by a covered American sweeper with plenty of damp tea-leaves. Of all ways of removing dirt from a carpet the worst is by the use of the ordinary short brush, which involves the housemaid kneeling down in the midst of the dust which she so needlessly creates, and drawing it into her lungs with every breath. For ordinary household use something like linoleum, something which can be washed with a wet cloth every morning, would seem to be the best covering for floors; but if carpets must be, and if it is impossible to teach the present generation the evils of seeking present comfort at the expense of future risks, at least let us remember that carpets may be washed even where they lie; that, till the day of washing comes, a closed sweeper is far better than a brush, and that the worst form of brush is one with a short handle."

"THE large part played by alcohol as a cause contributing to insanity receives fresh confirmation in the fortieth report of the Commissioners in Lunacy," says *The British Medical Journal*. "For the five years ending 1893 alcoholism was the predisposing or exciting cause in 20.8 per cent. of male and 8.1 per cent. of female lunacy. Intemperance is credited with 25.6 per cent. of male and 10.9 per cent. of female general paralytics."

AN apostle of physical culture, according to *The Medical Record*, says that nervous headache may be cured by the simple act of walking backward for ten minutes. "It is well to get in a long, narrow room, where the windows are high, and walk very slowly, placing first the ball of the foot on the floor, and then the heel. Besides curing the headache, this exercise promotes a graceful carriage."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHRISTIANITY PRIMARILY A SOCIAL IDEAL.

PROF. GEORGE D. HERRON, of Iowa College, who has been assailed in some quarters for alleged anarchistic teachings, and who is regarded in other quarters as a true Christian reformer and consistent thinker, opens a series of religious essays in *The Arena* (Boston, November) with an article on "The Sociality of Jesus's Religion," in which he endeavors to emphasize the sociological aspects of Christianity and to show that, so long as in industry and politics our practise departs from the injunctions of our professed religion, we have no right to claim the title of Christian nation. Speaking of the essential mission of Jesus, Professor Herron says:

"In religion as a thing in itself Jesus was not interested; rather, He looked with profound distrust upon what was then, and is now, both officially and popularly, understood by religion. A religious cult was something he could not tolerate; an official religion was to Him a usurpation. . . . The idea of becoming specifically the founder of a new religion was one of the temptations of the devil which Jesus overcame in the wilderness—a temptation to which Mahomet afterward yielded. Jesus never contemplated the organized cult of worship, the great ethnic religion, that has grown up bearing His name. I do not say that this is wholly evil, or that it was not an inevitable historical process in the evolution of the universal society and religion. But it is foreign, and in large measure antagonistic, to anything in the thought or outlook of Jesus. . . .

"The sociality of life was Jesus's fundamental religious conception. The sociality of religion is the revelation of Jesus's religious experience, and is the realization of His kingdom. His teaching did not come into the world as something new, but as an interpretation of that which is eternal in all religion; it came as a program for the simple organization of all religious facts and forces in a redeemed and natural human life. Christianity began, so far as it issued from Jesus, not as a new religion, but as a revelation of human life in a social ideal. The whole law of man's relation to God, the knowledge of which law had hitherto been fragmentary, Jesus came declaring. To reveal the sociality of religion, he taught by deed and word.

"The realization of religion in a human kingdom of heaven was the service to which He gave His life a faultless sacrifice. In neither the Old Testament nor the New Testament, does the term kingdom of God or kingdom of heaven mean anything else than a righteous society upon earth. Nothing else was either meant or understood by Jesus's teaching to the people, or to His immediate disciples. The term was commonly used to signify a perfect social justice—a justice to be fully realized when the Messiah should come. It was expected that He, whenever He came, or whoever He might prove to be, would bring in a social order so just, so free from oppression and righteous in freedom, that it would prove to be nothing else than the direct reign of God in human affairs."

From Jesus to Athanasius, Professor Herron says, is a long and downward journey. The age that finally relegated social Christianity to obscurity and converted the teaching of Jesus into a formal religion was most licentious, immoral, and wicked. The Nicene council, from which the church received its official theology, was "without sense of right and human honor." At the present day, according to Professor Herron, we cling to official religion and totally neglect the true injunctions of Christ. Indeed, whenever the true Gospel is preached to us, we denounce the apostle as an infidel and revolutionist. We quote from the article:

"We can no longer expect that we, in the midst of this material civilization and its religion, can be in accord with commercial and social customs, political and religious opinions, any more than the disciples who followed Jesus through His conflict with Jewish religion, and then went abroad as witnesses and martyrs in Roman civilization. Christless institutions and interests will hold deadly hate toward the faithful disciple of to-day as truly as

they hated the disciples who were sent from Olivet to convert the nations. If the organized wrong of the world is not against us, then Christ is not in us. No disciple, in any sphere of life, can be at peace with present social wrongs, with the religious apostasies that would rob Jesus's name of its glory, and at the same time have the peace of God. The peace which springs from faith in Christ is peace in the midst of conflict and tribulation; it is not the world's kind of peace; it is the peace that carries the sword of righteousness in its hand. Only by taking this sword, selling its garments of pride and luxury for its purchase, and returning to the work of the kingdom of God, can the church be the organ through which Christ's religion will accomplish the work given it to do. There is a vast heroism sleeping in the church, and the world is full of Messianic potencies struggling for expression in civilization. To these there comes the most historic and creative of opportunities for the victory of failure under the leadership of Jesus."

Professor Herron believes that we are nearing, not only the greatest social crisis, but the crisis of Christ's religion. He says:

"The forces of selfishness and sacrifice are gathering for their supreme struggle on the field of Christ's truth, while the cross has become foolishness to the church which bears His name. The church has become of the world even as He was not of the world. Things which are an abomination in the sight of God are now no more highly esteemed in the world than in the church, and the church has been reconciling itself to the will of the world rather than vicariously reconciling the world to the will of God."

But Professor Herron does not despair of the issue of the impending conflict. We quote his hopeful concluding words:

"Human life is now so settled in discontent with individualistic principles and competitive practises, so glowing with Messianic forces, so near to breathing the heavenly breath and watchful for the holy city, that it often seems that if the many sons of God now committed to the social redemption could find some way to make one supreme associate sacrifice, fully illustrative of the social law, they might lift the whole organism into a living social vision, so appealing and commanding that it would renew the strength of the common life to enter upon the strifeless progress of the ransomed society."

THE "DENVER MESSIAH" CRAZE.

THE sensational reports regarding the miraculous powers of the Denver healer, Francis Schlatter, have attracted so much attention that certain religious editors have been impelled to investigate the matter and get at the truth of the apparently authentic tales of wonderful cures performed by the ex-cobbler. At the request of *The Lutheran Observer*, of Philadelphia, Rev. C. W. Heisler, pastor of the Lutheran church at Denver, has taken pains to look into the matter, and he gives his view in a special letter to that paper. He believes that the incident is a "craze," a delusion, and a "senseless fad." The crowds who come to be cured and who depart singing the praises of the healer are simply deluding themselves, as there is absolutely no evidence that a single cure has ever been effected. We quote from the Rev. Mr. Heisler's account:

"A careful investigation fails to satisfy you that one actual healing has taken place. I looked up the case of a blind man reported as healed. Yes, he thought he could see a little now; he could tell when people passed in front of him. He *thought* he was getting better every day. On leaving his home, I remarked to my companion, 'You see there is absolutely nothing in that testimony.' And since then I have heard that the man never was totally blind. There are multitudes of people, however, with real and imaginary complaints, especially of a nervous character, who are easily fluped. If they had the 'faith,' Mr. Editor, it would do them just as much good to take your hand as it does Schlatter's.

"At first I was inclined to think that Schlatter was a self-deluded enthusiast, as he seemed to be so sincere. Since visiting him the second time and in the light of subsequent events, I am inclined to put him down as a humbug of the first water, and I

am beginning to question whether we evangelical pastors are pursuing the wisest course in holding our peace concerning him. In view of the crowds who seem to be led away by him, I wonder whether we ought not publicly protest against his sacrilege. . . . Of course the end is not yet. Schlatter does not claim to heal instantaneously. When a lame man came to our Lord for healing, he could throw away his crutches instantly: But Schlatter tells him in two, three, five months he will be entirely well. Notwithstanding this time element, which is really very prudent on his part, I have no hesitancy in writing down the whole thing as a senseless delusion and a snare. But it pains one to think we have so many simpletons among us."

WAS THE WORLD READY FOR CHRIST?

TWO teachings of church and secular history, namely, that at the time of the coming of Christ the world was prepared for this coming, and that at the beginning of the Reformation the church was prepared to be reformed, have gone from generation to generation and have become traditional. In *Lehre und Wehre*, St. Louis (No. 7), Professor Gröbner, of the St. Louis Lutheran Seminary, calls these teachings into question and in a most pronounced way declares them false and contrary to the best evidences at our command. Even in the most critical German works these claims are made, altho they are now often put forth in the interests of the naturalizing tendencies of liberal theology. It is doubtless this consideration that has called forth this renewed examination.

The author proceeds to investigate the actual status of affairs among the chosen people to show how little they were prepared for the reception of Christ. The Savior Himself, in His descriptions of the Israelites, shows very plainly that He regarded them as anything but ready for His reception. Only a small band were inwardly prepared. The great mass of the New-Testament Jews had departed from the landmarks of the Old-Testament covenant, and when He who was the fulfilment of that covenant came, the children of that covenant rejected Him. The epithets applied to the people by the Savior very plainly show this. Their stubbornness He constantly rebukes; He warns against their ablest representatives, the Pharisees, while the materialistic Sadducees were still less spiritually prepared for the new Kingdom; and the Samaritans, a mixed and mongrel race, ethnologically and religiously, were equally far removed from the Kingdom. The statements and the experiences of Christ show a clear evidence that the people of God had proved unfaithful to their historic mission, and that the claim that Israel was ready to receive their Lord is historically incorrect.

The same is true of the Gentile world. In the beginning of the Epistle to the Romans the Apostle Paul gives a description of the inner character of the heathens that fills us with horror. Nor are his words exaggeration. A reference to the literature of the time shows that the deepest stages of moral degradation had been reached. The author draws especial attention to Antioch, the city where the Christians were first called by that name. The description given of the wickedness of that metropolis by Latin writers is almost beyond belief. And the same was true of all the provincial cities and in a greater degree of the center of the Empire, Rome itself. It is a singular phenomenon, that ludicrous conclusion that such a world should have been prepared to receive a Savior, and that Christianity went out on its way, conquering and to conquer, because the nations wanted it. It conquered only because it was of God. The spread of Christianity is not a normal phenomenon of history, a natural outcome and result of factors and forces at work in the world of that day, but was a miracle resulting from its divine character and innate power.

The same thing is to be said of the Reformation. He who sees in the church councils of that day, or in the spread of humanism, or in the work of the universities, the beginnings of a reformation of the church and the world does not interpret them aright. None of these agencies could or did prepare to a noteworthy degree the work of the Reformation because none of them was based on the Gospel. The Reformation conquered because Luther stood up before the world with the open Bible in his hand. The Reformation, too, was not a natural phenomenon in history, but in its development plainly indicates the hand of Providence.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

WE are told by Col. John A. Cockerill, the well-known newspaper man, now in Japan, that two parties are at work in Japan urging the withdrawal of foreign missionaries—the educated clerical Japanese and the resident foreigners who have no sympathy with missionary work. Colonel Cockerill has interviewed a number of persons on the subject, including various foreign denominational representatives, and the opinions thus elicited are published in the *New York Herald*. The latter uniformly and strongly express themselves in favor of the present system of operation. Leading foreign Christian evangelists believe that if they were to withdraw from Japan, Christianity could not advance there under the teachings of native converts. Some native converts and leaders, however, assert that there is no longer any need of foreign help. One who argues in that way is a Rev. Mr. Tamura, who was partially educated at Princeton College. Accepting him as a fair type of the active, broad-minded Japanese Christian, Colonel Cockerill sought his opinion as to the proposed withdrawal of the foreign missionaries, asking him: "Do you believe that Japan can Christianize herself now?" The answer was:

"Most assuredly. We now have 200 ordained clergymen and 300 lay preachers. We have nearly 100,000 professed Christians in Japan. At first, we would need some financial aid from abroad, but in time—a few years only—Japan would support her Christian churches freely, and the growth would be steady. Having adopted Western ideas, Japan must go on progressing. She must have the religion of civilization, as well as its material and utilitarian ideas. Unfortunately, the Americans seem to distrust the Japanese individuality. It will be difficult to induce them to aid us, or to interest them in religious work carried on solely by us. This is wrong. We Japanese believers in Christ are good Christians in all respects, or we are not. If we are thorough Christians we should be treated in the true spirit. If we are not good enough to be trusted by our foreign brethren, then all the missionary teaching of twenty years in Japan is a failure. If it can be said that Tamura can not be trusted in church management, then Tamura, who was a pupil of the missionaries and the product of the Christian influence exercised in Japan, is a living testimonial to the worthlessness of missionary work and a witness against the whole system.

"If I went to America and studied for a quarter of a century, would I be likely to be placed in the pulpit, as the pastor of a great congregation? No, I could not be expected to preach to and teach your people. I might never be fully qualified because of my Asiatic lineage.

"Neither can your people teach ours so well as our natives. If we Japanese educated Christians have grasped the true faith and spirit of Christ's religion, if we have fathomed its beliefs, its dogmas, and its principles, then we are qualified to teach it to our people. If we, after a lifetime of study and devotion, have not become qualified to teach and act as exemplars, then who shall say that a faith so intricate can ever be imparted to the common masses of Japan? Christianity is not so difficult to master as some of our foreign teachers would have us believe. If so, it is too abstruse for Japan. The example of native clergymen must be always more valuable to our countrymen than that afforded by foreigners. We are more closely watched and measured. The Christian faith and life are simple. We Japanese might not be able to carry Buddhism into your country because of its subtleties and mysticisms, but there is nothing in the noble, simple teachings of Christ that the Japanese mind can not grasp."

Mr. Tamura claims that the foreign missionaries neglect their posts of duty and are almost constantly off on vacation; that foreign preachers do not come into close enough touch with the people whom they are sent to save, and that they do not even try to acquire the Japanese language. He continues:

"One trouble with the foreign missionary service is that no mission board sitting in New York city can make regulations, establish rules, and issue decrees satisfactorily to workers in the field eight thousand miles away. That is wholly impracticable. Another trouble is that people are sent here who are neither qual-

ified by education, natural gifts, temperament, nor inclination to preach or teach. A young, zealous clergyman comes here with an inexperienced country girl wife, perhaps. They know little of our history and less of our national characteristics. The young wife, unused to servants, soon has her household filled with menials. She can't get on with them. She denounces them as thieves, quarrels with them, and goes on hiring and discharging. These incensed people can go about exciting more prejudice against foreign Christians than a score of exemplary missionaries can overcome. I have known many cases of this kind. I know of missionaries who have been here as much as four years without learning a sentence of our language and without knowing any of the essential characteristics of our people. What service can they render?"

NOBLE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIAN WOMANHOOD.

CHRISTIAN women sometimes, not unjustly perhaps, complain that words of encouragement and exhortation from religious teachers are too rarely spoken with reference to themselves. Such are invited by Dean Farrar to remember that in the Bible the part which women play in the history of mankind—the mighty work which they can do for the amelioration of the world—is fully recognized. Everywhere, says he, their figures shine forth from the page of Scripture, "since that pathetic fall and pathetic fortune of the sad mother of our race." We quote as follows from an article on "Christian Womanhood," contributed to *The Independent* by Dean Farrar:

"In the Old Testament we see them, now glowing with patriotic triumph, like Miriam or Jephthah's daughter with their dances and cymbals; now in the helpful tenderness of sympathy, like Ruth and Abigail; now pouring forth the passion of prophecy, like Deborah or Huldah; now in all the sweetness or domestic duty, wearing the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, like Sarah and Rebekah; now swaying the hearts of kings, like Esther or the mother of Agur; now as their ideal was sketched by a kingly pencil in the gracious matronhood and serene activity of the 'virtuous woman.' And this was even in the days when womanhood was for the most part depressed and despised. Christianity came to raise women out of this condition, to restore them to that primeval rank which they had held before the days of Moses or of Oriental despotisms. Among the Jews and Greeks and Romans, to whom Christianity was preached, woman had been kept for the most part in deep seclusion, and encouraged to regard an almost nugatory insignificance as the summit of excellence. Christianity came to raise her from the drudge of man into his helpmeet, making her not the victim of his tyranny or the toy of his caprice, but the equal sharer of all his sorrows and all his hopes. And Christian womanhood sprang at once to the height of this new ideal. The New Testament, like the Old, is full of the names of women, admirable not so much in the rare splendor of achievement as in the daily beauty of holiness. They took no small part in the conversion of the world. Who was the first convert in Europe to the faith of Christ? Was it not the Lydian lady who sold purple at Thyatira? and was it not through her affection and generosity that Philippi became to St. Paul the dearest of his churches? And how many more we see whose names are written in the Book of Life! There is Priscilla, blessed by aiding in the conversion of the eloquent Apollos, nay, even in the founding and nurture of the infant churches of Corinth and of Ephesus. There was Phebe, the humble deaconess, who once carried under the folds of her robe the letter which was the first great treatise of Christian theology. There was Eunice, and her mother Lois, to whose training in the Scriptures was due the beauty of character which made Timotheus, the gentle and timid Greek boy, the most dearly loved and helpful of the pupils of St. Paul. There were women like Tryphena and Tryphosa, slaves once, who, with names of insult and amid the infamies of heathendom, could still wear the white flower of a blameless life. There were the mother of Rufus, and the sister of Nereus, and many another shedding the fragrance of meekness and innocence through humble homes. And as these were the successors of the Marys who were last at the cross and earliest at the tomb, and of Salome and Joanna, who had ministered to Christ of their substance, so they too became the example to long lines of successors through the Christian ages, who handed on from generation to generation the torch of life."

POPE LEO XIII. ON RELIGIOUS CONGRESSES.

THE latest letter sent out by Pope Leo XIII. is directed to the members of the Roman Catholic churches, virtually forbidding them from taking part in mixed religious congresses. Referring to this letter, *The Western Watchman* (R. C.) says:

"If we had known that the Holy Father was going to issue that injunction against congresses of religions we should have refrained from any strictures on the practise, and the bishops would have been spared some unpleasant criticism. We are sorry we did not know it, as the Holy Father can do these things so much better than we. We have thought that it would be well perhaps to give *The Watchman* some prefectship in such matters, because of its age and experience so as to avoid such entanglements."

The Jewish Messenger comments on the letter as follows:

"The recent Papal letter condemning religious congresses was somewhat of a surprise, because confessedly the Catholics made the best showing at the Chicago Parliament of Religions. Without going to the length of anathematizing such assemblies, the Pope has placed an interdiction upon them. In this respect his views coincide with those of certain Episcopalian divines who are also disturbed by congresses that tend to merge sects and creeds. But neither Pope nor divine can check the impulse toward brotherhood."

The Indiana Baptist has this to say:

"The Pope is determined that Catholics shall not anywise recognize Protestants as fellow citizens of the kingdom. His latest edict is one forbidding Roman Catholics to take part in religious congresses. We do not much blame the old gentleman if he means such 'religious congresses' as that which assembled at Chicago during the World's Fair. That was a strange thing, sure enough."

The Churchman concludes an editorial as follows:

"His action (the Pope's), tho quite a consistent one, is to be deplored. He shuts one more door against reunion. At the same time, he emphasizes his determination that the Roman Church in this country shall maintain its policy of arrogant exclusiveness, and shall continue to manifest, what it has always manifested in America, the spirit of alienation from American sentiment, the aggressive passion for domination, and that implacable attitude which makes reconciliation, humanly speaking, out of the question."

The Interior says:

"The step may be ecclesiastically politic from the standpoint of the Vatican, but it seems as if the Church of Rome were bent on making its rôle of isolation perpetual, saying in effect to its own people and to all others, 'The Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord, are these.' 'Stand by thyself, for I am holier than thou.'"

The Watchman takes this view of the case:

"On the whole, we think that the Pope has acted wisely for the cause of Romanism in issuing this prohibition. It will be remembered that Dr. O'Gorman, whose recent history of Romanism in the United States we commended a fortnight ago, made much of the fact that Romanists were prominent in these religious conferences. Since this decision Dr. O'Gorman will probably want to rewrite some sections of his history to bring it down to date."

The United Presbyterian also takes a favorable view of the letter. It says:

"In his position the Pope exhibits good judgment and wisdom. We object to anything that places the false religions of the world on a platform of equality with Christianity. Such meetings are valueless for the comparative study of the religions; that must be from their books and institutions, and not from the speeches of such men as covered their heathenism with a Christian varnish at Chicago's Congress."

THE Free Church of Scotland at its last Assembly resolved to grant ordination in certain circumstances to men as evangelists for work in places where their settlement was not necessarily to be permanent. This action was earnestly opposed as Unpresbyterian, but was finally adopted and is soon to be carried into effect in the Highlands.

UNITY OF THE CHURCH IN APOSTOLIC TIMES.

WHAT was the idea of the Church's corporate unity which prevailed in the early period of her history? This question is asked at the outset of an article bearing the above title, by Rev. T. M. Lindsay, in *The Contemporary Review* (October). After elaborately surveying the condition of the early Christian Church and the work of her apostles, prophets, and teachers from the beginning of Christianity down to nearly the end of the second century, the writer says:

"The final answer, therefore, to the question with which I started will be: That the corporate unity of the Apostolic and Sub-Apostolic Church included a federation of the many hundreds of individual communities organized for the purposes of discipline and administration on types differing more widely from each other than any existing systems of church government, but keeping the sense of the oneness of the Christian Church alive within their hearts by the thought that all shared in the same sacraments, were taught by the same Word of God, obeyed the same commandments, and shared a common hope of the coming of the same kingdom. That they made this unity manifest by mutual help in all Christian social work and by boundless and brotherly hospitality to all fellow Christians. While the picture of this corporate unity was always kept before them in the fraternal intercourse of church with church by official letters and messengers, and was made vivid by the swift succession of wandering apostles, prophets, and teachers, who, belonging to no one community, were the servants of the whole Church of Christ and were the binding stones making it cohere together.

"There is a moral for a modern divided church in this picture of ancient far-off Christianity, but like all morals it will probably be most effective if left unsaid."

PROGRESS OR DECAY—WHICH?

THERE probably never has been a time in the history of the Christian Church when it would not have been possible to adduce a more or less formidable array of facts and figures in support of the contention that Christianity was decaying; that it was, in fact, rapidly nearing the verge of extinction. That such arguments have been made a thousand times in the years past and a thousand times refuted by the progress of Christianity itself and its refusal to become extinct, will not prevent the same argument from being made over and over again in the present and in the future, sometimes sustained by a very plausible course of reasoning. Thus the London *Guardian* publishes a letter from an American correspondent on "The Outlook of Christianity in the United States." Among other things the writer says, after referring to the many divisions of Protestantism:

"Among all these dissenting bodies there has been during the last half-century a most marked falling-off of attendance at even the Sunday services; and in the great cities, in the best and most densely inhabited portions, consolidations of two or more of these corporations is frequently taking place.

"The foundations of Protestant dissent in America have been shaken to pieces, and Protestantism as a religious belief is a thing of the past. The Presbyterians of to-day would have been burned by Calvin, and the Lutherans of to-day would have been vilified by Luther, and yet these are the only two denominations that have made any attempt to preserve orthodoxy."

Commenting on this letter, *The Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic) says:

"Allowing something for possible exaggeration in this statement, it may be asked, What is the cause of this falling-off? There are two principal causes. The first is the disintegrating principle of private judgment, the systematic rejection of all authority save that of the individual mind and will. This is the fundamental principle of Protestantism, and it is at the same time the cancer that is consuming its vitals. The falling-off is then the logical and necessary result; a result that has been foreseen and foretold. The ultimate result of the denial of the

authority of the living Church of Christ, the church in whose keeping he left the deposit of faith and the command to teach and promulgate it, is the denial of all faith, is skepticism or agnosticism in matters pertaining to religion."

Another phase of the same general subject is presented in *The Congregationalist* as follows:

"In some important respects, Christianity has suffered a marked decline in New England during the last three decades. The Sabbath is less revered. Public worship, in itself considered, commands less attention. There seem to be evidences that loyalty to the church among its members has weakened. Family religion, as measured by family worship and the teaching of religious doctrines in the home, has declined. These are among the most conspicuous illustrations of society yielding to the pressure of worldliness and accepting its influence. It is natural, in looking at these signs, to believe that Christian standards have been lowered and that Christian character has declined."

But there is another and much brighter side to the picture, according to the same paper:

"But in other respects Christianity has made great advance in recent years. It has made immense gains in the attention and devotion of young people. It has identified in new ways Christian character with good citizenship. It is more aggressive in its spirit and more inclusive in its aims. There is a much wider interest in applying Christian principles to the solution of problems affecting the present happiness and mutual helpfulness of mankind. Interest in missions has broadened, not lessened. Inquiries concerning the person of Christ and men's relations with Him are more numerous and more earnest than ever before. There seem to be good evidences that the Christian conscience is in some directions not less sensitive, and is more outspoken today than in the last generation."

The Southwestern Presbyterian quotes these passages from *The Congregationalist*, and comments as follows:

"When we come to calculate carefully and impartially the profit and the loss, it seems to us to be almost all loss and little or no profit. If we understand the Bible, the unit of the visible church is the family, and the earliest and by all odds the best school of youthful piety and activity is the church in the house. It is therefore questionable whether a church training which cultivates in societies religious precociousness in our youth, under the notion of fitting them for a greater usefulness, is as valuable to the world and as fruitful of final results as that which is developed under the roof-tree of God's university, the Christian family."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE *Chicago Times-Herald* recently took a census of all the governors of States in this country with a view of finding out the religious denominations to which they belong. The following is the tabulated result:

Presbyterians.....	10	Unitarians.....	3
Congregationalists.....	5	Baptists.....	1
Episcopalians.....	5	Christians.....	1
Methodists.....	4	Unattached.....	16

Of the unattached three are of Presbyterian training, have Presbyterian wives, and attend that church, making thirteen; one has similar attachment to the Congregationalists, and one to the Episcopalians and one to the Baptists, which gives the two former six each and the latter two.

A NEW turn to the discussion of the "Woman Question" in the Methodist Church has been given by the election of Mrs. Jane Field Bashford, wife of President Bashford, of Miami University, Delaware, Ohio, as a lay-delegate to the next General Conference. Mrs. Bashford is a member of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Delaware, and is a steward of the church. She is represented as a woman of great culture and extraordinary intelligence. Speaking of this election the *Michigan Christian Advocate* says: "This will insure the opening of the discussion in the General Conference as to the meaning of the constitution as it now is, and also as to the interpretation of the action of the conference of 1888."

IN a recent article on the church prayer-meeting, Rev. Dr. Cuyler made use of the following language: "Prayer-meetings never should be iron-hooped with rigid formality. They are family gatherings; let every one of the household—old or young, male or female—be allowed to bear his part." *The Southwestern Presbyterian* quotes this utterance and comments as follows: "Men, women, and children speaking and praying in public!—we could hardly believe that this was from the pen of a Presbyterian minister!"

THE Christian Endeavor movement has received the emphatic indorsement of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. At a recent meeting of the board of bishops of that body it adopted by a unanimous vote the Christian Endeavor Society as its denominational organization. The board went further than this and recommended that in every church throughout the entire country a Christian Endeavor Society be organized.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE "KAFIR BOOM."

ENGLAND is at present the scene of financial speculation to a degree hardly equaled since the great South Sea Bubble. The sudden development of the South African gold fields in general and of the Transvaal in particular has caused everybody to make a rush for mining shares. Now, the gold is certainly there, and in large quantities, and the mines are far less likely to give out suddenly where reef-gold is concerned than in the case of the placer-gold which attracted so many fortune-seekers to California and Australia. A good South African mine is likely to pay a handsome dividend for ages to come. But nowhere in the world are to be found more irresponsible prospectors than in the Transvaal, and no one knows better how to "salt" a mine than these people. Hence the utmost caution should be exercised by investors, and this caution has recently left the usually careful English capitalist. An immense amount of money has been invested which will ultimately be a dead loss to the public. Not only that the price paid for some shares is too high, and that some of the mines opened will never pay a dividend; great sums have been given to promoters who are only on the lookout for a mine, and it is even said that there are several companies whose object is to form another company that shall launch subsidiary companies to look out for or prospect mines. The crash has not yet come, but its beginning is already noticeable. The London banks have decided not to honor the checks of French firms whose only capital is mining shares. A slight panic has ensued, and some of the most influential manipulators of "Rand" shares—including the famous Barney Barnato—have spent large sums in saving the market. The *Nation*, Berlin, a paper which has always favored speculation, says:

"Since the great *Krach* which followed the boom after the Franco-German war, nothing has electrified the public as much as the South African gold-fields. The present boom is a strong argument in answer to those moralists who would exclude all speculation from the stock-exchanges. For these gold-fields represent real value, and however much some mines may be overrated, in the majority of cases there is a solid basis for this speculation. In 1888 the Rand mines produced gold to the value of \$4,000,000 only; in 1890 this output was doubled; in 1894 it had risen to \$36,000,000. The statistics for 1895, as far as they are published, warrant the assumption that yellow metal to the value of \$41,000,000 will be extracted during this year. Such fabulous results could not be obtained without good work. Much of

this result is due to the rapid advance of science, enabling the companies to extract almost every vestige of the precious metal from concentrates and tailings.

"For a while England alone benefited by this extraordinary chance to make money, but soon the Dutch and the Germans acquainted themselves with the facts through special emissaries sent to the Transvaal, and obtained a share of these riches. But wild speculation did not begin until Paris entered into the schemes. The Babylon on the Seine is filled with men from all parts of the world, rolling in riches, yet thirsting after more; these began to gamble with the new values, and the public became fascinated. The stories of great fortunes, quickly made, intoxicate the public. Of course it must all end in 'howling and gnashing of teeth,' but the time is not yet. Meanwhile all other gold-producing countries are stirring, and new mines are opened everywhere. Even in Europe there is increased attention to the old mines, supposed long since to have been exhausted. The public want something in which to invest their money; and the public are accommodated."

"Pluto," in the *Zukunft*, Berlin, fears that the Germans will get the Kafir fever just in time to share in the crash. He says:

"Envy leads some of the older firms to enter into a business against which their experience warns them, and they come just in time to partake of the crash. Two reasons exist against the speculation in South African shares. The English are fairly stunned by this unexpected boom, and can not judge clearly. Those who trust the prudence of their English agents are therefore likely to make mistakes. And altho the development of the mines may be really as great as is claimed, a temporary weakening of the market will hurt those who have bought at high prices and can not wait until a short panic is over."

Sharp criticism of the ventures offered to the public is not altogether wanting, but it must be sought for. *The Pall Mall Gazette*, here and there, picks out a company supposed to have been started on anything but a solid basis, and analyses its make-up without troubling about the loss of advertisements. Then there is *The African Critic*, Henry Hess's paper, a financial sheet as uncompromising as *Money* or *The Economist*. But *The African Critic* has no large circulation and may collapse from want of advertisers, for Mr. Hess refuses to be influenced by the fact that a company's prospectus appears in the advertising columns of his paper. The great legion of financial papers, however, have been called into life by the boom only, and only serve the purposes of the promoters. *The Whitehall Review*, chiefly subscribed to by officers and officials, both active and pensioned, warns its patrons as follows:

"The Blackmailer is, for the moment, king. At least a dozen rags, purporting to be financial journals, fatten on the company promoter. If the latter, who is generally of shady antecedents, does not give a £20 or £30 advertisement, the organ of light and leading so flouted comes out the next day with a sensational article, and a still more sensational poster, something in this way:

THE GREAT BONUM MINE, LIMITED.

AN IMPUDENT PROSPECTUS. SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE PROMOTERS.

If, on the contrary, the financial blackmail journalist gets his check, he will insert an unblushing and generally ungrammatical puff of the Great Bonum Mine, and his leading article and poster will deal with the iniquities of some other company, the promoters of which have not paid their price. . . . The insertion of the prospectus of any venture in these rags is a pretty convincing test that the promoters of that company are afraid of exposure. Of course the prospectus of some other than swindling companies appear occasionally in these organs of blackmail. In that case be assured that the venal advertising agent has included such a paper in his list in order to grasp at a higher discount than is allowed by a respectful journal. A good many of the bogus financial papers which now flood the city are bringing in fabulous sums to their proprietors. If justice were meted out, most of these gentry would be in the dock on charges of obtaining money by threats."



THE BOOM IN THE CITY.

—From *The Westminster Gazette*.

ENGLAND, THE UNITED STATES, AND VENEZUELA.

REUTER'S Agency, usually very reliable, is now and then made responsible for news of a sensational character. Thus a great many English papers quoted a Reuter dispatch announcing that "Secretary Olney has instructed Ambassador Bayard to notify the British Government that the Monroe doctrine will be enforced unless Great Britain submits the Venezuelan question to arbitration." Some of our English contemporaries fail to notice that this dispatch took its origin from St. Paul, Minnesota, and that official confirmation is wanting. Hence the British press, both at home and in the colonies, fears grave difficulties. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"Turn and turn about is all fair, you know.' The other day Lord Salisbury dispatched an ultimatum to China. It is now his lordship's turn to receive one. . . . It is to be hoped, however, that if a settlement of the British Guiana-Venezuela business can be hurried up, Downing Street will take the necessary steps. Of course we can not countenance any attempt on the part of Washington to 'rush' us out of our just claims in Northern South America, but it is yet to be seen that President Cleveland wishes to do that."

The Times and other papers print detailed accounts of the difficulty, claiming that Venezuela wants ground which has been partially developed by the Dutch and English. A correspondent of *The Times* asserts that the title of Great Britain to its possessions in Guiana stands on the same basis as its title to New York in prerevolutionary days. He observes:

"The Venezuelans never have made any settlement nearer to British Guiana than the sham village of Manoa, which consists of about two dozen souls all told. This bogus settlement was established for diplomatic reasons. But while Great Britain has occupied in the ordinary course, her territory in Guiana, Venezuela has most outrageously 'claimed' the right to all the territory between the Amacura and the left bank of the Essequibo. That any American statesman can be found to uphold a claim such as this is indeed surprising, for the Dutch had for generations occupied and cultivated a vast part of this territory before they ceded it to Great Britain. In 1796, when the colony was in possession temporarily of Great Britain, the Spaniards sent an expedition from the left bank of the Orinoco against a part of this coast. The Spanish force was most signally defeated by Dutch soldiers, who had taken service under the British flag. In spite of historical facts such as these, capable of examination by any one, the civilized world is asked to believe that Great Britain is taking away from Venezuela land belonging to that republic, from the left bank of the Essequibo up to the Amacura River."

The St. James's Gazette wants to know "what this blessed Monroe doctrine really is, and what it has to do with the quarrel between Great Britain and another independent state," and *The Standard* would be "much surprised if responsible American diplomats persist in maintaining that the Monroe doctrine has any bearing on the case." Venezuelan papers are not to hand. *The Novedades*, New York, a Spanish paper known for its moderate criticism of international affairs, thinks the Venezuela people are hardly better pleased with the attitude of the United States than that of Great Britain. That paper says:

"The British press perfidiously throws out insults at Venezuela to cover the unreason of British demands, and gratuitously flings such terms at the Venezuelans as 'hybrid and barbarous Spanish-Indians,' 'half-civilized nation,' etc. The same press, well versed in sophisms and abuse, has discovered a strong argument to repel the over-officious Yankee Cabinet, especially as the press of that Cabinet is not a whit less abusive than the English. 'What right,' they ask, 'has the United States to interfere between two independent states? If the United States is empowered to speak for the other republics in cases of this kind, she must assume sole responsibility over their foreign relations.'

"But as a matter of fact the paternalism contained in this leaky Monroe doctrine is not found in any codex of international

law, is recognized by no power, and means nothing to any one except the chauvinists and excitable-article writers who think they are directing the international politics of the United States through the columns of newspapers. This doctrine is all the more a ridiculous mummery as it is dropped or brought into play as occasion demands. It represents no rights, but covers a good deal of ambition—including the absorption of a large part of this hemisphere. From first to last it has always been put forward at the expense of the states which it is supposed to protect, and this is precisely what it was originally formulated for. 'Between the pretensions of the English,' remarked a Venezuelan the other day, 'and the paternalism of the Yankees, Venezuela is as between the devil and the deep blue sea. Whatever solution may be arrived at, Venezuela will have to pay the piper.'"

Papers representing British colonial interests on this continent are very emphatic in their opposition to the popular version of the Monroe doctrine. *The South American Journal*, London, says:

"It would mean nothing less than a direct intervention of the United States, under circumstances of a somewhat embarrassing nature for this country, for our Foreign Office would find it difficult, without injury to the national prestige, to yield that consent, in face of what has the aspect of a threat by the Government of the United States, which it has refused on the repeated solicitations of the Venezuelans themselves. We trust, therefore, that there is no truth in this representation, and, in any event, we fail to see how the Monroe doctrine can be 'enforced' in a case to which it does not, as we conceive, apply, unless, indeed, to encourage the hopes of the Irish fire-eaters in America, who have so recently been uttering grotesque maledictions against England, it is the deliberate intention of the people at Washington to pick a quarrel with Great Britain."

In loyal Canadian circles this alleged practical demonstration of the Monroe doctrine creates a feeling of alarm. It is regarded as another step in the direction of a struggle between Great Britain and the United States. *The Week*, Toronto, devotes a long article to the relation between the two powers, which we summarize as follows:

Englishmen are wont to assert that the Americans, as a nation, will never quarrel with them, because 'blood is thicker than water.' The Canadian knows better. True, his criticism must be taken *cum grano salis*, because he is continually irritated by the American. He is constantly told that Canada exists only by American sufferance. It is 'knocked into him by American newspapers and American speakers that a Canadian campaign would be a walk-over; the eagle can swallow the beaver and ask for more. Now, the Canadian knows better, and his answer is: 'Come and try.' But the irritation remains, and makes him, perhaps, not a fair judge of Americans. On the other hand, he lives alongside of the Union and is less likely to be humbugged than a man three thousand miles away.

For some reason or other Americans retain a bitter recollection of English domination. History does not explain this fact, but there it is. Besides, the Irish-American element have transferred their antipathies from their native soil and transmitted them to their posterity. How far their power extends has been proved over and over again. But these are sentimental grounds of hostility. The substantial grounds are based on commercial rivalry. Deprive England of her command of the sea and who would succeed her? America. Then, England retains Canada, and commands the seaport towns of the Union. Through the West Indian Islands she can threaten the Southern coasts. If all these were transferred to the United States, what a power she would be. And England will stand no interference with the Canal which is to be dug across Central America. In another generation the waste lands of the Union will be absorbed, and the Americans will want the fertile Canadian Northwest.

Slowly but surely the war is approaching. The world's history repeats itself. Long ages ago Egypt and Assyria fought it out, only to succumb to other nations who took advantage of their exhaustion. Commercial rivalry forced Rome and Carthage into war. When it ended, Carthage was no more. France and Germany have fought their first round, the next will be the death-grapple. The hand of the American may not be the one to pull England down, but it will be there to share in the plunder. Why

are the Americans building ship after ship? Let the English people look to it.

The article closes with the following appeal to England:

"Therefore let England confide more in her faithful children—those who have clung to her and shared her troubles in some of her darkest hours. Let there be no more spurious American compliments. Let the fact be looked at in the face, and the result will be that England will know exactly on whom to depend, and above all, who her foes are. It is a dreadful thing to contemplate a struggle between two such nations, but if it has to come, as apparently it must come, it is surely far better to be forewarned in time."

HOW GERMANY REGARDS JAPAN AND ENGLAND.

THE United States is now the only maritime power which holds aloof from the acquisition of colonies. Germany, for a long time solely interested in European politics, has begun to take an active part in African and Asiatic affairs. The German Government has been loth to engage in ventures beyond the seas, but public opinion, stronger than emperors and chancellors, demands that German trade interests should be looked after. This is leading the Teutonic Empire into curious complications. Germany's interference in the Liao-Tung question has brought her nothing. Hence public opinion is now inclined to favor the conciliation of Japan. The German press clamors loudly for a stronghold on the Chinese coast.

"Our policy in the Far East appears somewhat too platonic," says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the organ of the Old Chancellor. "At any rate, it is time for us to inquire why the Government has, hitherto, failed to obtain a port in Eastern Asia." Hence it is regarded unwise to pose as Japan's enemy. The *Berlin Tageblatt* thinks that Germany will go no further in coercing that country. It is believed that Japan understands this thoroughly. The *Tageblatt* says:

"The news that Germany intends to enforce the immediate evacuation of Liao-Tung, in conjunction with France and Russia, is void of all confirmation. When Japan has been paid the stipulated indemnity, the Japanese will leave China without further ado, and the powers will do well to enforce the compliance of China."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, expresses itself as follows:

"It is time that the German people should understand that Japan can not be kept down. Politically this may be possible, if the right kind of coalition is formed; economically it is impossible. We must acknowledge that the land of the rising sun has entered the lists of peaceful competition as an equal of all other civilized nations. It is impossible to stop her progress. All attempts to do so can only hurt our interests. Japan is the land of the future in the Far East, and is bound to become the predominant power of Asia. Germany will do well to reckon with this. And it is also time to remember that the possibility of Japanese competition has been much overrated. Japan will obtain as much of the world's trade as belongs by right to forty-two millions of intelligent people. This can not be kept from her, but on the other hand she is chiefly agricultural, and will remain so."

But why does Germany join hands with France and Russia in the question of the Far East? The explanation offered by the press is that Germany is solely actuated by her opposition to England. England's attitude during the Franco-German War has never been forgotten or forgiven in Berlin, and the refusal of Great Britain to join the Triple Alliance at a time when this would have enabled Germany to dispense with a further augmentation of her army, is another cause of dissatisfaction in German circles. The writer of a "political letter" in the *Echo*, Berlin, says:

"German politicians must regard it as very tempting to assume an attitude which guarantees to Russia Germany's neutrality,

even if Russian ambition goes as far as British India. It is a matter of no importance to Germany if the French press closely upon England in Egypt, and the Russians do the same thing in China. The political world is now used to the idea that Russia and France go together. But why should their arms be turned against tough and warlike Germany? Why should not their ambition be turned against rich and un-warlike England? Both France and Russia will find that the latter venture pays better and costs less. England hopes to influence Germany through the person of her Emperor, but the English are mistaken if they believe that the Emperor, even if he wished to do so, could oppose German public opinion. It is best that our Russian neighbors should know that we are not married to England."

Cool observers to-day regard Great Britain as unable to carry on a war of long duration. The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, points out that the condition of agricultural affairs has continued to go from bad to worse in England during the past generation, and this is a source of weakness which can not be overcome by England's wealth. That paper says:

"The attempt to make up for the deficiency by the breeding of cattle and sheep has signally failed. The number of horses, cattle, and pigs has hardly increased since 1874, and there are 4,500,000 less sheep. On the whole a landlord thinks himself lucky to-day if he receives half the rent obtainable twenty years ago. Real estate has sunk, at a very modest computation, 30 per cent. in value. The agricultural laborers crowd into the cities, and increase the difficulty of providing employment for the masses. The British people to-day live 190 days in the year exclusively on imported produce. Two thirds of all the wheat, and also of butter and cheese, are imported. In 1894 Great Britain imported agricultural produce to the value of \$812,400,000. This dependence upon foreign countries has now become an important factor in British foreign politics. It is not only the consideration that the fleet is not quite up to the mark, and that the army is hardly of any consequence, which forces British Premiers to assume a peaceful attitude. Nor is it the fact that a war might hurt British trade somewhere in the world. The thought how to provide food hangs like a millstone on the neck of a British Foreign Minister. Amid the crash of the falling Empire would be heard the agonizing cry of the starving masses. But even if England maintains at once her command of the sea, the war must produce a small famine. In 1854, when no man-of-war threatened England's maritime roads, because none worth considering existed, the price of bread doubled as soon as the war broke out. What would happen to-day, when England's enemies have fully developed fleets?"

The aims of German politics is gradually understood in other countries. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"The motive of Germany in joining Russia and France against Japan has not become clearer. It seems that Germany still maintains the policy laid down by Bismarck, and endeavors to direct Russia's activity toward the East. It is clear that German support of Russia is pointed against England, and this is well known in London. It is certain that the English are aware of Germany's readiness to support Russia's aspiration in Asia, and also to some extent in the Orient, without any regard to British interests."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Tribuna*, Rome, also writes in this strain. He declares that steps are in preparation among the Continental powers to destroy British ascendancy in China and Japan. The *Daily News*, London, thinks that "Lord Salisbury will have to use all his diplomatic art to keep England from paying the piper."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE only besieged French fortress which was never occupied by German troops during the war of 1870 is the little fortress of Bitch. It is an impregnable rock. The Prussians shelled it from August 23 to September 15, 1870, but, altho the town was destroyed, the works remained intact. Finally the Prussians got tired of wasting their ammunition. They packed off their siege-guns and contented themselves with watching the place. In March, 1871, the brave garrison departed with all the honors of war, the place having been ceded to France.

It is said that the German Government debt will undergo conversion from 4 to 3½ per cent. Many people think this unjust, as most of the bonds are held by small capitalists, to whom the reduction of the interest would mean serious loss.

CONDITION OF THE PRESS IN CHINA.

SOME time since a French writer published a sketch of the press in Japan, its origin, extent, and influence. The Chinese press is now similarly reviewed in German publications. Chinese journalism is very old, but its development is of comparatively recent date. The most widely circulated paper in China is the *Pekin Official Gazette*, which was started more than six hundred years ago. It is dangerous to be on the editorial staff of this publication; no less than twelve hundred of its responsible editors are said to have been decapitated since it was founded. Besides this, periodicals are issued by the provincial authorities, but independent journalism is confined to the seaport towns. The European concessions—"European republics in China," the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* calls them—can boast of many papers in English, German, Portuguese, and French, altho each settlement counts but a few hundred foreign residents. Tientsin, Amoy, and Futchien have a daily paper each, altho the number of subscribers is limited. This success of journalistic enterprise led the publishers to try their luck with the Chinese population. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Chinese dailies were issued at the same time with the papers in foreign languages, and the success was such that the Chinese papers are now very numerous. As these Chinese papers are not of native growth, but a result of the contact with European civilization, they do not differ much from their European contemporaries. Most of them are eight-page publications, about the size of the *Gartenlaube* [something like *The Illustrated American*]. The advertisements come first, then the leading articles. Most of these papers have a circulation of 3,000 to 6,000 only; the Shanghai *Shen-Pao*, however, has a daily edition of 12,000. A much older paper is the bi-weekly *I-wen-lu*, Shanghai, a Catholic paper issued by the priests of the Zikawei Mission. It has probably more influence than all other Chinese publications, and is read throughout the entire Empire. The fact that the Catholic Church has to-day over a million members in China is, no doubt, explained by the influence of this publication, which is edited by the priests in a masterly manner. Much of the reading-matter in Chinese papers is taken from the *Pekin Gazette*, but the inevitable special correspondent is not wanting, and his principal business is to wire news from the capital. Reuter's agency, too, has subscribers among the Chinese papers. Much reading-matter is also taken from European papers. But as there are many words in use with us for which the Chinese have no equivalent, the Chinese editor takes some word with a similar sound, but often a very different meaning, and the text must often appear extremely 'Chinese' to his readers. Thus *ultimatum* is rendered by the Chinese signs as u-li-ma-tung, *telephone* becomes to-li-fung, *status quo* sze-ta-tu-ko. It is equally difficult for them to write European names, hence most of the business firms have adopted Chinese names. Ehlers has become E-li-si; *Golding*, Go-ting; *Morrison*, Ma-sun; *Wilkinson*, Way-king-sun. Only the good old German *Meyer* remains Meyer all over the world, but the Chinese spell it Mei-ir."

In spite of their familiarity with Western thought, the Chinese editor has to reckon with the taste of his readers, and their prejudices. Many of the items printed appear extremely childish to the Westerner. Not only all kinds of rumors regarding the standing of China's Government among the nations find credence, but the most impossible stories are eagerly read and believed. The following may serve as samples:

"A young girl imprudently left a needle in her gown, and it entered her body when she dressed herself. The doctors were unable to alleviate her pains, but her brother fetched a friend who is used to this kind of thing. He placed a paper covered with mystic writing on the girl's breast, and the next day the needle appeared sufficiently near the skin to permit its removal."

"In the house of a knight of Pan-Yu a bamboo grew seven feet in a single forenoon. It burst through the roof and raised itself seventy feet in three days. Some people think this miraculous, but the ground contains much sulfur there, and sulfur is known for its expansive force."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TEMPERANCE IN GERMANY.

THE annual meeting at Berlin of the German Association to prevent the intemperate use of alcohol was well attended by medical men, and has led to some practical results. The profession, who, in Germany, regard themselves to a great extent responsible for the moral well-being of the nation as well as its physical health, are thoroughly alive to the need of immediate measures against the increase of intemperance, and will individually warn the people. They object, however, to a crusade in favor of total abstinence, as this can not, in their opinion, be enforced upon a whole nation. Dr. Hans Buchner said:

"The loss of money through intemperance is great enough, being in many cases a quarter of the entire income. But the danger to health is still more serious. The alcohol drunk by the German people robs them of their ability to compete with more sober nations. We must teach the adults of the nation what the effects of alcohol are, and the schools must impress the importance of the subject upon the young. Public health has no greater enemy in German than alcohol. To some extent, the legislature may be asked to interfere."

Professor Moritz, of Munich, chose beer as his special subject, and said:

"It is true that beer is the most nutritious of all alcoholic beverages. Wine contains but 0.5 per cent. albumin on an average, beer has 4 to 5 per cent. of sugar and 0.75 per cent. of albumin. But compared with its price the value of beer as food is very limited. There is about as much nutrition in five quarts of beer as in eight baker's rolls. The beer costs [in Germany] over 25 cents, the rolls only 5 cents. The difference is still more glaring if rye bread or potatoes is taken into consideration. That beer assists the digestion is undeniable, but only when used temperately."

The Professor is one of the few men who dare to set a limit beyond which a moderate man should not go, independent of the question of intoxication. It must also be remembered that he speaks of pure malt beer only. The use of injurious chemicals in the brewing of beer, so common in some countries, is rigorously punished in Germany. He continues:

"It is not at all rare for a citizen of Munich to drink 8 to 12 quarts of beer daily, and there are men who consume 20 quarts and more. This must lead to illness. But what is temperance? It would certainly hurt the temperance movement to describe as a drunkard every man who drinks beer daily. A pint of beer at dinner, and another pint or even a quart in the evening is not too much from a hygienic point of view. There are people who can drink 3 to 4 quarts per day, and yet remain perfectly healthy, but a sensible man will not endanger his constitution by the absorption of so much alcohol."

Professor Moritz then demonstrated the injurious effects of immoderate beer-drinking by some human hearts and kidneys, which had been preserved by Professor Bollinger. The latter suggested that the country physicians should gather evidences of the ravages of alcohol and send them to the Central Bureau. People would be astonished to hear what harm is done by intemperance. Many cases of tuberculosis end fatally only because the patient is not temperate in the use of alcohol.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HERE is a lesson for railroad conductors: About two months ago an old and infirm lady traveled over a Spanish road. She became very feeble, and required assistance, which was rendered her in the most courtly and attentive manner by the conductor, José Huard. At Barcelona the lady got out, and offered the conductor a very handsome tip, which he, however, refused, declaring that he had done nothing but what a man should do. Shortly after this the lady died, remembering José Huard in her will with 10,000 pesetas (\$2,000). She was the widow of MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, Marshal of France, and third President of the Republic.

THE London papers tell of a modern Damon. The man is a sailor who, being accused of assault, obtained his release on bail. When the time came for him to appear in court he was in Cardiff. As he had no money, he began to tramp to London, arriving in a state of extreme exhaustion, but just in time to save his friend from forfeiting his bail. The magistrate was so much impressed with the man's honorableness that he discharged him at once, giving him a present of \$10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PLAGUE OF JOCLARITY.

THE last months of the life of Professor Boyesen were prolific of literary work. Among the interesting papers published since his death is one bearing the above title, in *The North American Review* (November). Professor Boyesen here tells us that, some years ago, at an annual exhibition in Columbia College he requested his students to write brief accounts of their lives. To his astonishment more than half of the class took this request (tho it was printed on the examination paper with the regular questions) to be a joke. Of the thirty-two responses which he received, seventeen were in a jocular vein. One youth wrote that as he had his eyes fixed on the White House he did not like to handicap his future biographer by pinning him down to any unyielding framework of facts which might prove embarrassing to the manager of his campaign. Another young gentleman declared that he had from the cradle been a monument of goodness and stupidity, and related several touching incidents of his childhood which parodied the good boy of the Sunday-school story. What impressed Professor Boyesen more than anything else in connection with this unexpected burst of jocularity was that with two exceptions all the names of the jokers indicated American parentage, while with three exceptions the names of those who gave serious responses indicated foreign origin. Commenting on this episode, Professor Boyesen says:

"As an exhibition of the national character, I regard this result as exceedingly striking. I had observed, many times before, the tendency of Americans to take a facetious view of life, and extract the greatest possible amount of amusement out of every situation. But I had never quite believed that the tendency was so pronounced and universal as the above-cited proportion would seem to indicate. And yet, as I look back upon an experience of twenty-six years in the United States, I am confirmed in the opinion that the most pervasive trait in the American national character is jocularity. It is by that trait, above all, that Americans are differentiated from all other nations. It is apt to be one of the first observations of the intelligent foreigner who lands upon our shores, that all things, ourselves included, are with us legitimate subjects for jokes. An all-leveling democracy has tended to destroy the sense of reverence which hedges certain subjects with sanctity, guarding them against the shafts of wit.

"Never shall I forget the shock I felt, the first time I was made aware of this spirit of heedless levity which spares nothing sacred or profane. More than twenty years ago, when I was introduced to a venerable clergyman—a kindly and cultivated man, but a trifle pompous in his manner—my introducer remarked that the reputed reason why the reverend gentleman had lived to be so old was that 'he was waiting for a vacancy in the Trinity.'"

Professor Boyesen doubts if such a joke would be laughed at anywhere but in the United States. He alludes to certain humorous anecdotes prevalent in Germany and Scandinavia, in reference to St. Peter, the Savior, and "Unser Herrgott," showing that they are far from being in their essence blasphemous. Similar American jokes he finds, on the other hand, to be the product of over-sophistication and a reckless determination to be funny, in connection with a total want of reverence. He continues:

"I have often wondered what was the primary cause of the jocularity which one encounters everywhere within the borders of the United States—and which is verily the only trait that the entire population has in common. Even the European immigrant who at home would scarcely have made a joke once a year finds himself gradually inoculated with the national virus, and surprises himself by attempts at wit which are probably more gratifying to himself than amusing to his listeners. Having observed this phenomenon in the case of several Norwegians, who were surely far from being humorists in the old country, I came to the conclusion that the climate was in some way responsible. That

our dry stimulating atmosphere arouses a high degree of cerebral activity is quite obvious; and humor is a form of mentality which demands a greater complexity of brain and greater expenditure of cerebral force than a mere unvarnished statement of fact. This alone may go far toward explaining a manifestation which, if I had not so frequently witnessed it, I should have pronounced absurd. Easier circumstances, which incline one to a more cheerful view of life, may also be taken into account; and the democratic spirit which makes every man his neighbor's superior is, perhaps, also a cooperating factor. But, whatever the cause may be, there is no disputing the fact that the national humor is infectious."

Professor Boyesen believes that the startling decay of eloquence in the United States, since the days of Webster, Calhoun, and Clay, is largely due to our growing inability to be serious about serious things. He says, in conclusion:

"Tho I should be the last to deprecate a fair seasoning of humor in our toilsome and troublous lives, I can not but think that the seasoning with us takes the place of the dish and the dish of the seasoning. We invert the proper relation. And this inversion entails some serious and disadvantageous consequences. In the first place, it kills conversation. Instead of that interchange of thought, which with other civilized nations is held to be one of the highest of social pleasures, we exchange jokes. We report the latest jests we have heard, and repeat the latest comic stories. At a certain season certain stories and jokes have a particular vogue, and you hear them at every dinner-table and at every club you enter. They get to be, at last, an intolerable bore; and yet, whether you hear them the tenth or the hundredth time, your sense of politeness compels you to feign merriment. You have to know a man very well before you can venture to 'ring the chestnut-bell on him.' No observation I made on returning from Europe in 1879 was to me more startling than the discovery that in the United States there is, properly speaking, no conversation, *i.e.*, conversation of the kind that you enjoy in the best French and Italian salons. It is so much easier—it entails, in fact, no effort whatever—to rehearse ready-made anecdotes and *facéties*; and to a hard-worked commercial people it is, I doubt not, a great relief to be able to fall back upon this conversational coinage, already stamped and polished, which makes no draft upon our intellectual capital."

Fascination of Serpents.—Concerning the vexed question whether snakes are really able, as the popular belief affirms, to fascinate birds and other small animals, Gustav Le Conte abstracts in his monthly *Chronique*, in *La Nature*, September 24, the following piece of personal observation: "While out hunting one morning, I heard in a thicket the plaintive cries of a bird. Believing that a snake was probably robbing a nest, I approached. On a branch at about 30 centimeters [11 inches] from the ground, I saw a male *traquet* (*Saxicola rubepa*) which was moving its wings and head as if agitated, and crying as in despair. Even my presence did not affect it. Seeing only the bird I wondered what was frightening it so, when in the depths of the thicket, I saw a brown snake, . . . which was slowly, without any noise, raising its head from the ground. I waited, not wishing to lose this opportunity of gaining information regarding the pretended fascination of serpents. The reptile slowly advanced till just underneath the branch where the bird sat, and raising its head almost vertically, twisted itself into a figure 8. It was a little viper (*Vipera brachyura*) quite common in Algeria. When I had recognized the serpent I killed it with my gun, and the bird, which during the whole scene had not ceased to cry and flutter, flew off without even saying 'Thank you.' I carefully examined the viper and remarked that the pupil, instead of being oval and bluish-gray as in other vipers of its species, was rounded notwithstanding the bright sunlight which ought to have contracted it, and of a brilliant black. It was an old viper, for it was of great length (63 centimeters [23 inches]) and its fangs were brown; one of them had been broken and was in course of replacement by a fresh one that was just growing out. . . . I abstain from drawing definite conclusions, but according to what I saw the serpent must really exercise some influence over its prey."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SPLENDID MAUSOLEUM.

OF all the East Indian capitals that were beautified by the rich Moguls, none was more splendidly furnished than the city of Agra. This arose from the fact that this city was dependent neither on custom nor the will of the people, but solely on the will of the reigning monarch. Two of the earlier race of the Mogul emperors, known to history as the greater emperors, made Agra their residence in preference to Delhi, and both were buried there. There was the great Akbar, perhaps the most remarkable of that line of rulers, who reigned from 1556 until 1605, and his grandson, Shah Jehan, hardly less remarkable, who reigned from 1627 till 1658. While the prestige of Agra was established by the first of these emperors, it was to the last that its supremacy in great examples of Indian architecture of the Mohammedan period was due. The central point of the architectural wonders of Agra is the building known as the Taj Mahal, which is at once the tomb and the monument of the empress of Shah Jehan. It is said that on the spot where the tomb now stands there was once a summer palace, where the great Mogul and his family spent part of the year, as this was the favorite residence of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. Here, the story goes, she had asked him to build her the most beautiful palace ever yet constructed, as a memorial of his love for her and of their happiness together. Before anything was done to carry out this design, however, the empress died. What he could not do for the living wife he determined still to do for her memory, and the result was the erection of this famous tomb, which remains the most beautiful example of its class in the world. These facts are narrated by a contributor to *Harper's Weekly* (October 19), who continues his description of the mausoleum as follows:

"The building stands on the opposite bank of the Jumna from the palace and city of Agra, and its domes of white marble rising from among the luxuriant vegetation of the surrounding garden form the most dazzling object that can well be conceived as seen from almost any part of the city, but especially from the palace itself.

"No estimate has ever been formed of the wealth lavished on the building, but that it must have been enormous no one who examines the almost incredible beauty and elaborateness of the workmanship, and the rare and, in some cases, almost priceless character of the material used in its construction, can possibly doubt. The actual execution of the work employed a host of the most skilled laborers obtainable in the Eastern world for twenty-two years, and when it is remembered that the building is small compared with most of those on which emperors have lavished their treasures, some idea of the intricacy of its design and the beauty of its execution may be formed.

"The gateway by which we entered the enclosure itself prepared us somewhat for the splendor of the building within. Like every part of the building and its surroundings, this gateway is constructed of the purest white marble polished to the highest perfection of which the stone is capable, while the carving and designs embossed on the surface are remarkable for the elegance and grace of their conception as well as for the perfection of their execution. It is no easy matter to accustom the mind to the idea that this work, hardly less perfect to-day than it was two hundred and fifty years ago, can have stood exposed to the weather all those years. Something, no doubt, is due to the climate, and more, perhaps, to the exquisite polish of the surface, which has fitted it to resist the weather to the best advantage.

"Within the enclosure all that is not nature in the shape of trees and flowers, kept in the most exquisite order, is, like the gateway and the mausoleum itself, of pure white marble, and nothing can be conceived more dazzling than the effect. Not a path nor a step nor an inch of the lining of the great tank but reflects back the sun from its surface of polished stone, as white and clean as a palace floor, and leads the eye onward through a vista of light and shadow to the sparkling front of the great tomb of Shah Jehan and his empress. It is, however, on the interior of the mausoleum that Eastern art, with all its wealth of patient industry, has lavished the best of all it had to offer. The whole interior blazes to-day exactly as it did when first erected, with

the perfect reproduction in polished stone of every leaf and flower with which nature has adorned the Indian peninsula. And not one shade of all the exquisite color is produced by any pigment. If a single flower demanded a score of tints to reproduce its perfect beauty, the effect was obtained by the use of a score of different stones without regard to their rarity or value. Nor is the effect injured by marks of joining. Hardly anything short of a microscope would in most instances disclose the fact that art and not nature had produced the dazzling effect. But it is hopeless to attempt to give any adequate idea of this consummate work of art, which stands, and no doubt will stand, unrivaled as the highest example of unwearied art supported by unbounded resources."

ARE WE INFERIOR TO THE CHINESE?

THE ranks of the defenders of China are steadily swelling, but nobody opposes the popular ideas of Westerners more radically than M. de Gondourville, who gives an interesting description of the Chinese in the *Monde Moderne*, Paris. To him the Chinese are the most advanced people in the world. In M. de Gondourville's opinion the Chinese system of government is the most liberal on earth. Every political faction may establish their Utopias under it. The Chinese are able to get along with a minimum of government. We summarize his treatise as follows:

"The Chinese hold the most advanced ideas, in that they abhor war and standing armies. They believe in choosing officials for their talents, and they honor old age. Their ideal is justice, while the European thinks that success, which justifies everything, is the criterion of worth. Sentiment of some sort rules the European, whose virtues and vices are found in their vigor in America; reason rules the Chinaman. It is thought better to have a hundred hands working than to supersede them by one machine.

"At worst, the Chinese are only momentarily eclipsed, because they hate machinery and its revolutionary influences. But in the long run this will assist them in preserving the balance between agriculture and the industries. The great mass of the Chinese lead peaceful, useful lives; they have all the virtues required for family life, and are happy. In Chinese ports we see the people dirty from work in the day-time, but in the evening they all bathe and put on clean clothes; they are gay, good-natured, and do not quarrel. Down to the very lowest they cultivate their minds. Better than any other people they know how to form associations, and they all are hard workers.

"The Chinese are very hospitable. Of patriotism, as the European understands it, the Chinese know nothing. But they are much attached to their country on account of the rites, customs, and ancestral conditions with which they have grown up. The wife is held in honor in China, and the mother stands highest in the family. A poor Chinaman is eager to earn money, but he has not the same passion for lucre which possesses the European. Their highest classes excel not by their riches, but by their learning, and great fortunes are discouraged. When a man has made a great fortune, he will often hide it, for the mandarins have a way of reducing wealth by progressive income-taxes. All Chinese industries are beautiful and intensive, and they are extremely practical. When a good method is found, it is followed ever after."

M. de Gondourville denies that the Chinaman is cowardly by nature. He quotes Gen. Brière de Lisle, who told him that he never met more terrible enemies than the Black Flags, yet the Black Flags took no pride in their feats of daring. They regarded war as brutal and barbarous, and a thing to be ashamed of. M. de Gondourville predicts for the Chinese a glorious future. He says:

"Europe will, no doubt, conquer China as Rome conquered Greece. But like the Greeks the Chinese will have their revenge. They are the gardeners and operatives of the future. They are the meek who will inherit the earth, the race who will renew the Western world after it has been used up by militarism and the mad race for wealth which has already nearly racked out the American continent, and, at any rate, cleared off its forests and fauna."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOHN ERICSSON'S MEMORIAL AT FILIPSTAD.

THE inventions of John Ericsson in connection with steam-navigation resulted in inestimable benefits to mankind generally. He will be specially remembered in this country as the builder of the ironclad *Monitor*, which sunk the Confederate *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. He died in New York March 8, 1889, and the United States sent his body in state to Sweden, his native country. Sweden received the dust of her distinguished son with all possible honor, and erected over it a mortuary chapel of unusual beauty, which is thus described by Frida Stephenson Sharpe, in *The Illustrated American*:

"This memorial is situated in Filipstad and is built on a great terrace in the cemetery of that place. The terrace is surrounded by granite pillars that are strung with heavy iron chains. Broad steps lead up the terrace to the portals. Crowning the monument is a globe of copper on which a great eagle stands, the claws clutching America, the wings outspread, while the beak is offering an oak branch to Sweden. This design is very conspicuous. Below the globe the granite roof is built in several buttresses. The western wall is almost entirely taken up by the broad portal, surrounding which is a great shield. This shield is of copper, a propeller in bas-relief thereon, oak leaves and fir branches surrounding the shield. The corner pillars are emblazoned with the arms of 'Ivea' and 'Göta' respectively. Over the arch runs the inscription, 'The Fatherland to John Ericsson.'

"The interior is rich in sculptured design and unique ornamentations. The sarcophagus proper, occupying the center of the chapel, is of green marble, in which the coffin is placed. Over the entrance of the interior of the chapel one reads this inscription sharply chiseled in the stone: 'This structure was erected in the year 1895, in memory of John Ericsson.'"

The writer further says:

"Swedish editors and agitators of questions concerning national affairs are drawing attention to the fact that Ericsson's adopted country, the United States, has built him a statue on Manhattan Island, the first of the kind, they assert, built by popular subscription, and point this out as a precedent to be followed by Sweden, where no monument, besides this memorial, has yet been erected. This proposition is meeting with great favor. Major C. Adelskold, whose admirable biography of Ericsson is being enthusiastically received and highly commended, is contributing the proceeds of its sale toward a monument fund, hoping to secure additional subscriptions for the same. Ericsson's countrymen earnestly desire to see his image—made of some substantial material—put in place before their Exposition opens in 1897. Doubtless this will be done, for national pride is very quick in Sweden."

Evolution of the Arrow.—Mr. Frank H. Cushing, of Washington, who lived many years among the Zuni Indians, addressed the Section of Anthropology of the American Association at its recent Springfield meeting, upon "The Arrow." The Boston *Transcript* prints the following abstract of the lecture: "He believes the arrow to have been perfected long before the bow, and to be in fact one of the most primitive of weapons, dating back to the discovery of the art of chipping flints. He related his own discovery of this art when a boy, under the stimulus of a plowed-up arrow-head, and at a time when modern students were ignorant of the manner in which this was done by aboriginal races. The finer flaking and finishing with a flat piece of bone or horn was with him an accidental discovery, as he believes it to have been with primitive peoples. He described the selection of material by the Indians, preferably from pebbles in drift, and the careful burying of the finished tips to preserve their temper and to recover them from their rough handling, as the Zunis say. The shafts were always worked out from butt to tip, that they might fly in the right direction. If not from green material, they were well soaked before being straightened by passing them through a hole of proper size in a wooden block. Then the shafts were grooved down to the feathers, with the tooth of a panther if intended for war, but with that of an elk or beaver if for the chase. Finally, they were notched for the cord, and 'footed' with a plug of wood to prevent splitting on the cord when drawn. The three feathers, two lateral 'wings,' and a third called the

'tail,' were attached by chewed sinews wound about the shaft. After a bundle had been thus completed they were dropped together upon the ground to determine their respective regions. Accordingly as they pointed, they were separated into groups for the four points of the compass, the members of each group being indicated by the peculiar cutting of the 'tail' feather. Those of the north and west groups were destined for war, and those of the south and east for hunting, and they were fitted with heads corresponding to these uses. The speaker traced the gradual steps in the progress of the race in flaking flints and attaching them to shafts. He thinks that the feathers were first attached through a fetichistic belief in their power to aid the flight of the arrow, and that the discovery of their real serviceableness in this respect when attached in a definite way at the base of the shaft came later. In conclusion, the development of the bow from the throwing stick, at a much later period, was traced."

A Case of Great Vitality.—"Some of the Irish folk live wonderfully long," says *The Catholic Mirror*. "There is one who arrived in New York from Ireland a few days ago, and her age is 104. Her name is Mrs. Mary Coffee, and her visit is to her daughter, who is 75. Fancy such a journey at the age of 104! And what stirring events she has passed through! A writer says of her that 'in her childhood the first Irish contest for liberty ensued, and she could have stood at the foot of the gallows-tree and have seen Robert Emmett yield up his grand life to his oppressors as a sacrifice to liberty. She was able to talk with French refugees in her childhood who had fled to Ireland from the awful tyranny of Robespierre. She had lived under the insanity of George III.; under the vicious excesses of that wretched coward, George IV.; under the vacillating William IV., and finally under the motherly Victoria. She has heard Daniel O'Connell and Parnell plead for the freedom of her race. She has lived through four famine seasons of the Emerald Isle. And in remarkable old age, with almost superhuman energy of mind and body, has crossed the ocean as a steerage-passenger, and been permitted to glance at some of the wonders of this great and, to her, doubtless, Aladdin-like metropolis.' Some writers upon longevity have expressed doubt whether any one ever lived to be 100; but in this case the proof is undoubted, as the daughter is living and her time of birth indisputable. To cross the ocean at 104 shows a vitality simply amazing."

American Millions for Foreign Nobles.—The New York *World* prints "a complete and up-to-date list of the American heiresses who have married foreigners of title or rank within the twenty-five years," together with an estimated amount of the fortune possessed by each wife. It appears from the list that the money thus taken to Europe amounts to one hundred and sixty millions. *The World* says: "The past twenty-five years has been the period during which these marriages have been most frequent. Before that time they had taken place, but almost invariably as the result of unusual circumstances and of the remarkable beauty of the women. Then it was often a case where rank and wealth sought beauty without dowry. Such cases occur now, but they are rare as they were then. Of late it has been a recognized practise of foreign noblemen to come here solely and candidly in search of a rich wife. Sometimes they have been bankrupt and disreputable, but probably as often not. In any case they have seldom failed in their search for an heiress. You can not go into the high society of any capital of Europe without finding titled American women, but against these hundreds of women there is not one well-known case of a American man married to a European woman of noble family."

"Two men recently arrived in Chicago, having walked all the way from Buenos Ayres," says *The Argonaut*. "They are Antonio Brem, from Budapest, and Louis Budinich, both men of education, and they made their tramp of 10,772 miles with the intention of writing a book on their adventures. They started from Buenos Ayres on August 7, 1892, with a capital of \$300, and reached Chicago on June 7, 1895, having received assistance in the sum of \$1,700 while en route; this was all donated by South and Central American people, however, the people of the United States regarding them as tramps. Their route lay through the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, United States of Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois; in Bolivia they reached their highest point, Altara de Colquechaca, 15,516 feet above sea-level, and for 200 miles, in passing from Colombia to Costa Rica, they had literally to cut their way through the jungle. Their book should be an interesting one."

Solution of Problems.

No. 91.		
1. R-Kt 2	2. Q-Q R 3!	3. P-K 5, mate
B x R	B x Q	
.....	Any other	3. Q-K 7, mate
.....	Q-Q B 3, ch	Q x R, mate
1. R-B 4	R-Q 5	
.....	Q-Q B 3, ch	R x R, mate.
1. R x P	R-Q 5	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; J. F. Dee, Buffalo; the Rev. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky.; C. Y. Thompson, Beaumont, Tex.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Chas. H. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; I. N. Chandler, Des Moines, Ia.

Very many of our solvers were caught by the very promising R x P. The answer is R-B 4. White (2) R x Kt P, then P-Kt 5, and no mate. Or (2) P x R, then R-K 7, and there you are. Another key-move that promised great things was Q-Q R 3. But B-K 4 spoils it. Look at this: 1 Q-Q R 3, B-K 4; 2 Q-Q R 8, B-Kt sq., and no mate; or 2 R x P, B-Q 3! Another way attempted was R-Q 4. The purpose is to get the B out of the way, so, (1) R-Q 4, B x R; 2 Q-Q R 3, B-B 4; 3 P-K 5 mate. But this will not do: (1) R-Q 4, R-B 4; (2) R-Q 7 or 8, P-Kt 5, and stops mate.

The Rev. W. G. Keyes, Pittsfield, Mass., sent the author's solution of No. 90.

From the Hastings Tourney.

HOW TARRASCH BEAT LASKER.

TARRASCH. White.	LASKER. Black.	TARRASCH. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	25 R(B2)-B2	R-Q 4
2 Kt-Kt 3	Kt-Q B 3	26 R x R	B x R 4
3 B-Kt 5	Kt-B 3	27 Kt-B 3	B-Q B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P	28 R-B 2	B x K P
5 P-Q 4	Q-Q 3	29 R x P	R-Q sq
6 B x Kt	Q P x Kt	30 Kt(Kt3)K4	B(B 3) x Kt
7 F x P	Kt-B 4	31 Kt x B	B x P
8 Q x Q	K x Q 4	32 P-Kt 4	P-B 4
9 Kt-B 3	P-K R 3	33 R-B 2	B-K 5
10 B-Q 2	B-K 3	34 R-Q 2	K-Kt 4
11 Kt-K 2	P-Q B 4	35 Kt-B 3 ch	K-Kt 5
12 B-B 3	P-K Kt 4	36 Kt-K 2	B-B 3
13 Kt-Q 2	K-Q 2	37 R x R	B x R 3
14 P-B 4	K-B 2	38 K-B 3	P-B 6
15 R-B 2	R-K Kt sq	39 K-K 4	K-B 5
16 P x P	P x P	40 K-B 5	K-Q 6
17 Kt-K 4	R-Q sq	41 Kt x P	K x Kt
18 Kt(K2)Kt3	Kt-Q 5	42 P-Kt 5	B-Kt 3
19 B-Q 2	Kt x P	43 P-K R 4	B-Q 5
20 R-Q B sq	R-Q 5	44 P-R 5	P-Kt 4
21 B x P	R-Q 4	45 P-R 6	P-Kt 5
22 B-K 3	B-Kt 2	46 P-Kt 6	P-R 4
23 B x Kt	R x B	47 P-Kt 7	P-R 5
24 R x P ch	K-Kt 3	48 P Queens	Resigns.

Several times in this game the position was involved and complicated, especially after Black's

18th and 22d moves. The probabilities are that Black would have had a good chance to win if on his 41st move he had played P-B 7, and then sacrificed his Bishop for the Kt's Pawn.

THE SHORTEST GAME.

The most astonishing game of the tourney was that which resulted in the defeat of the "great" Russian by the French champion, in sixteen moves.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	9 K Kt-K 2	P-B 4
2 Q Kt-B 3	K Kt-B 3	10 Q-R 3	Q-Q 3
3 P-Q 3	P-Q 4	11 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
4 P x P	Kt x P	12 Kt-B 3	Q-R 4
5 Q-K 2	Q Kt-B 3	13 P-R 3	B x P
6 B-Q 2	B-K 2	14 Kt-Kt sq	B x P ch
7 Castles	B-K 3	15 K x B	Q-R 7 ch
8 Q-B 3	B-K 3	16 K-B sq	Kt-Q 5

It is quite evident that the Russian underrated the Frenchman's abilities. Mr. E. Freeborough, in *The British Chess Magazine*, has this comment on White's 13th move: "Curious that one of the finest position-players should give his dashing opponent such a chance."

The St. Petersburg Tourney.

The Masters' Tournament will begin in St. Petersburg on December 8. Pillsbury has telegraphed that he will be present. The St. Petersburg Schachsklub is most generous in its proposals. It pays the traveling-expenses of all the visiting players, with something added for incidentals. There are four grand prizes; the first prize about \$300. There are also prizes for soundest games, and the winner of every game will get about \$10, and the loser \$5.

Current Events.

Monday, October 28.

Senator Chandler believes that war with England is inevitable, and says that it is better to declare it now. . . . Serious fires are reported from various States. . . . Woman-suffrage is proposed in the South Carolina constitutional convention as the remedy against negro supremacy. . . . The trial of Holmes is begun in Philadelphia. . . . The French Cabinet fails on a question of rail-

A New Cure for Asthma.

Medical science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in the Kola Plant found on the Kongo River, West Africa. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, are sending our large trial cases of the Kola Compound free to all sufferers from Asthma. Send your name and address on postal card, and we will send you a trial case by mail free.

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Yours truly, J. A. GOGGINS.



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R. T. BOOTH, 18 East 20th St., N. Y.

NOTE: See the large "Pass-it-on" advertisement in this paper four weeks ago, and read the life of Mr. R. T. Booth in the issue of week before last.

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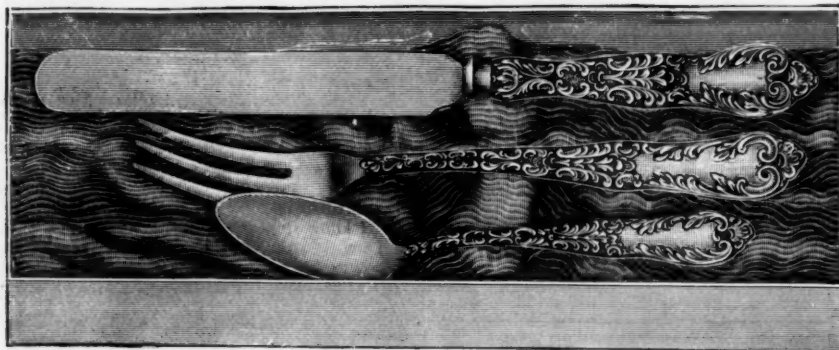
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A HORSE'S FAITH .

would scarcely cure its lameness. Some people are wont to pooh-pooh the matter by exclaiming "faith cure," when the **Electropoise**, by actual accomplishment, proves its superiority to medication for curing disease. To all such the following letter is respectfully commended:

CLARENCE B. DAVISON,
45 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, April 27th., 1895.

Mr. J. E. DuBois, General Manager,

1122 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir :-

In regard to your inquiry as to what success I have met with in using the horse **Electropoise**, would say, it has done all that I had hoped for. My mare, as I told you, had been treated by one of the best known veterinarians in this country, for lameness in the shoulder, for ten days; and, at the expiration of that time as she had grown worse, he told me he was very sorry, but there was but one thing left to do, namely, to blister her. That of course, meant to lay her up for from four to six weeks, and then it would be some weeks before the hair would come out as it was, and with a chance of leaving a permanent scar.

Having great faith in the **Electropoise** for people, I determined to try the horse instrument on my mare: not, however, without realizing the criticism it would call forth, as my horse was but one among several hundred at the Club's stables. Three days usage showed but little, if any, change; however, in six days I was able to ride her, and she has not taken a lame step since. I have since used the instrument on the mare for a bad cough, and have met with the same success.

Hoping this letter may do you as much good as the instrument did my horse,

I am

Yours very truly,

Clarence B. Davison



Let us mail you (free) an illustrated booklet of 112 pages with the theory, results, price, simplicity of application and other information about the **Electropoise**.

ELECTROLIBRATION CO., 1122 Broadway, N. Y.

Experience of Men.

SPRING HILL, Conn., Jan. 15, 1894.

The **Electropoise** we bought from you has done all you claim for it, and I have every confidence in its curative powers.

I had suffered a great deal from a dyspeptic stomach and general nervous debility, and after one course of treatment all signs of these things are gone, and I am feeling as well as I ever did in my life.

My wife has been greatly benefited and is still under treatment. If I could not obtain another, money could not buy the one we have.

Yours truly, LEONARD SMITH,
Pastor Baptist Church.

Insomnia.

22 William St., New York, Dec. 28, 1893.

I take pleasure in certifying to the curative powers of the **Electropoise**, in which I was a disbeliever, and very reluctantly consented to make a test of it. It cured me of insomnia of many years' standing, on account of which I was also suffering from nervous prostration and enfeebled digestion. Yours truly,

P. A. LEMAN, of Henry Hentz & Co.

La Grippe.

30 Lafayette Place, New York, Nov. 22, 1894.

Some weeks since I was attacked with La Grippe, and through exposure had a relapse before I was completely cured. While suffering the most intense pains, which the best medical skill failed to relieve, I was induced by Mrs. Ella A. Boole to use the **Electropoise**. I had not a particle of faith in it, and only used it because I was in such great pain and gradually growing worse. To my surprise and that of all my friends the **Electropoise** effected a complete cure without the use of any medicines whatever. Yours truly, JOHN W. RHINES,
(Foreman Funk & Wagnalls Co.)

SECOND LETTER.

30 Lafayette Pl., New York, March 13, 1895.

Dear Sir: Since writing you Nov. 22, I have had ample opportunity for testing the **Electropoise** further, and the results have been perfectly satisfactory. JOHN W. RHINES.

Nerve Failure.

547 Genessee St., WAUKEGAN, ILL., June 1, 1894.

Dear Sir: As a matter of good-will to those who may be benefited, I would say that, after two years of indisposition from nerve failure, which unfitted me for work, I used your **Electropoise** with much advantage.

REV. J. N. LEE,
Rector of Episcopal Church.

North Carolina Supreme Court.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26, 1894.

We have found the **Electropoise** very valuable—especially for children. I got one last May, and I am sure I have saved three times its cost already in doctors' and drug-store bills. From my experience with it, and observation, I can safely recommend it.

Yours truly, WALTER CLARK,
Associate Justice.

Done with Doctors.

12 St. Paul St., BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 2, 1892.

I can not speak too highly of the merits of the **Electropoise**. I have proved it and know whereof I speak. I was stiff and sore all over from inflammatory rheumatism. After two nights' use of the **Electropoise** I did not have a rheumatic twinge or pain; I tried it for indigestion with the same beneficial results.

I know that it "knocks" chills and fever from experimenting on one of my boys. And I fear to say anything further in its praise lest my friends should think I am a crank or that I am interested in its sale.

I believe in the **Electropoise** from experience. I know it has done me and my family good. We have no use for doctors or druggists any more. Yours sincerely,

GEORGE C. GANTZ,
General Agent State Mutual Life Assurance Co.

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way scandal, and resignations are handed to President Faure. . . . Fourteen Russian warships are reported to be at Port Arthur. . . . The report of further Armenian massacres is confirmed; one hundred and fifty persons are said to have been killed. . . . The King of Korea proclaims himself emperor.

Tuesday, October 29.

The South Carolina constitutional convention decides against the proposition to allow woman-suffrage with certain qualifications.

The Russian Embassy in London denies the report of the Russo-Chinese treaty. . . . A British naval squadron is reported to be concentrating at Foo-Chow. . . . Fighting between Turks and Armenians is reported from Marad near Aleppo. . . . The leader of the Vienna anti-Semites is elected Burgomaster. . . . European Powers are said to be in favor of a conference to discuss the present condition of Turkey. . . . No new cabinet has yet been formed in France.

Wednesday, October 30.

At Tyler, Texas, a negro is slowly burned to death by a lynching-mob for the murder of a white woman; he confesses his guilt. . . . Corbett and Fitzsimmons are arrested at Hot Springs, and the prize-fight is prevented. . . . There is a movement in Utah against the adoption of the Constitution.

There are rumors in Europe of a Russo-Japanese alliance. . . . The American Minister at Constantinople warns the Porte that it will be responsible for the safety of American missionaries. . . . M. Bourgeois accepts the invitation

to form a new Cabinet in France. . . . According to Turkish reports, 26,000 Armenians are in revolt at Zeetun; the reserves are to be called out.

Thursday, October 31.

An earthquake shock is felt in the United States from the Atlantic Ocean to Kansas and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. . . . Monsignor Satolli receives information that he is to be made a cardinal. . . . The Government Printing office is declared unsafe by the Washington Grand Jury.

M. Bourgeois succeeds in forming a cabinet of radical Republicans mostly. . . . The first instalment of the Chinese war indemnity is paid to Japan by the Bank of England. . . . Serious tension is believed by diplomats to exist between Russia and England. . . . The condition of the Czarevitch is rapidly growing worse. . . . The King of Ashantee rejects the British ultimatum and declares his readiness to go to war.

Friday, November 1.

The Treasury's statement shows that the deficit for October is \$6,601,677. . . . President Cleveland receives a letter from the Emperor of Japan, thanking him for the part taken by this

THE EMANCIPATED WOMAN.

The crowning achievement of these *fin de siècle* days is the emancipation of woman. The most substantial recognition which she has received has been at the hands of the Southern Pacific Company, whose keen grasp of the situation has made them worthy of the honor. Heretofore ladies making the trip across the continent have had to sit in their lonely seats while the men enjoyed the run of the train, including Smoking-Room, Café and Library. This disparity no longer exists. Each of the "Sunset Limited" trains, which will leave New Orleans Thursday and Monday for San Francisco, will carry a car especially designed for ladies. One half of the car will consist of seven compartments, each opening on a small alley, and capable of being thrown *en suite* if desired, and each compartment will be fitted up with two sleeping-berths, a wash-stand and necessary lavatory fittings. The other half of the car will be furnished with reclining-chairs, writing-desk, library, and other comforts and conveniences, and a lady's maid will be in constant attendance. The composite cars, the sleepers and the diners which compose these trains surpass in perfection of detail anything hitherto known in car-building on the continent. The time is only four days from New York to California by this magnificent hostelry on wheels, and no extra fare is charged. For further particulars apply to Mr. Edwin Hawley, A. G. T. M., or Mr. L. H. Nutting, E. P. A., 343 Broadway, New York city.

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country in bringing the Eastern war to an end. . . . Durrant is convicted of murder in San Francisco. . . . The report of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission is presented to the President.

A plot against the Sultan is discovered in Constantinople. . . . M. Berthelot accepts the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new French cabinet. . . . An earthquake passes through Rome, doing great damage to buildings. . . . An outbreak is feared at Moosh; the American missionaries are asked to withdraw by the Turks.

Saturday, November 2.

The New York campaign in closed by a number of mass-meetings. . . . The Maryland campaign closes with a big anti-Gorman meeting. . . . Holmes is found guilty of murder by the jury and sentenced to death. . . . President Cleveland upholds Secretary Herbert on the question of building warships on the great lakes. . . . The proceedings against Corbett and Fitzsimmons are dismissed on condition that they would leave Arkansas.

The Constantinople bourse is unsettled. . . . Germany is reported to have obtained another important concession from China. . . . English papers accuse Germany of duplicity.

Sunday, November 3.

A wreck occurs near Wheeling, on the B. & O. railway, and over thirty are killed or injured. . . . It is announced that Mr. Rockefeller has given another million to the Chicago University.

It is reported that the Sultan has asked for the protection of the British fleet; he recalls his Ambassador at Berlin. . . . Missionaries are said to be in grave danger in Asia Minor. . . . The new French Minister of the Interior orders arbitration in the great Carmaux glass-strike.

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